

# The American Genealogist

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# THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

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THE PATERNITY OF AERT THEUNISSEN MIDDAGH: A Suggestion;  
THE ANCESTRY OF THEUNIS GYSBERTSZEN BOGAERT: A Caveat

By Cameron Allen, Springfield, Ohio

All published accounts of the origins of the Middagh family in this country begin with a single progenitor, Aert Theunissen Middagh, whose presence in the Dutch settlements was first recorded in the year 1654. The actual date of his arrival has never been ascertained, as he was apparently deceased by the year 1687 when the Oaths of Allegiance were recorded for his neighborhood. It is singular that none of these accounts mentions another Middagh of the same period, Theunis Gysbertsen Middagh. In "The Minutes of the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens, 1658-1661" [Berthold Fernow, ed., The Records of New Amsterdam, 1653-1674, N.Y., 1897, vol. 3, p. 7], under date of Tuesday, 3 Sept. 1658, "Matthys Boon, pltf., vs. Hans Ketel, deft., complains of damage suffered from defendant's dog who has bit his hogs...The Court orders that arbitrators inspect the fence, whereunto are appointed Pieter de Noorman and Teunis Gysbertsen Middagh." Following this one small service to his community, Teunis apparently drops forever into oblivion. However, this single fleeting reference is sufficient to suggest that young Aert had not braved the new world without the companionship of kin. In fact, Dutch nomenclature would immediately suggest that here is Aert's father, Teunis.

So the question arises: Did the earth swallow up Teunis Gysbertsen Middagh? Or, bearing in mind that Dutch family names at this period had not jelled but were still definitely in a state of flux, did he live out a further span of years under some alternate family name? With this possibility in mind, an examination of other persons of the New Amsterdam-Brooklyn area with the name combination "Teunis Gysbertsen" turns up, so far as the contributor can discover, only one: Theunis Gysbertszzen Bogaert.

The logical next step is to compare the background of the two men, Aert Theunissen Middagh and Theunis Gysbertszzen Bogaert. "The Records of the Brooklyn Dutch Reformed Church" [1897 Yearbook of the Holland Society

of New York] show that on 29 May 1661 Teunis Gysbertse from Heykoop was received as a member. Witnesses were Teunis's wife, Sara Joris [Rapalje] and Jan Martyn. On 2 April 1662 Teunis Gysbertsen and Jan Jorissen witnessed the reception of Teunis's stepdaughter (and Aert Middagh's wife) Brechtie Hans, of New Netherland, as a member of the Church upon confession of faith. On 9 April 1664 Aert Teunisse Middag, also from Heykoop, was received as a member. Witnesses were Teunis Gysbertse Bogaert and Janneken Joris. So both of the men hailed from Heykoop (that is, the village of Hei-en Boeicop, in Zuid Holland).

Whether Theunis Bogaert and Aert Middagh were father and son, the inference of such relationship being raised by the foregoing material, here in New Netherland the two married into the same family, a mother and her daughter, Sarah Joris (Rapalje) Bergen, and Brechje Hanse Bergen. Theunis had arrived in New Amsterdam about 1652, as is shown in "The Roll off those who have taken the Oath off Allegiance in the Kings County.... 1687 [1896 Yearbook of the Holland Society of New York; Documentary History of New York, 1:659]. Here he is recorded as "Theunis Gysbertse Bogaert, 35 years" in this hemisphere. About 1654 he married a widow with eight children: Sarah, the daughter of Joris Jansen Rapalje and the widow of Hans Hansen Bergen. Sarah's last children by Hans Hansen Bergen (twins) were baptized in September and November 1653, and her first child by Teunis Gysbertszen Bogaert was baptized 19 August 1655. From the very fact of his marriage to a widow with eight children, it is fairly safe to assume that Theunis was a man of good mature years. The possibility that Theunis was himself a widower with at least one child (Aert) does not seem far-fetched. Then about 1659 Aert Teunissen Middagh married Brechje Hanse Bergen, daughter of Sarah (Rapalje)(Bergen) Bogaert. Thus, if Aert was not already the son of Theunis, he was by now at any rate Theunis's stepson-in-law. The baptisms of several of the children of Aert and Theunis are of special interest because of the witnesses involved: On 22 Feb. 1660 in the Dutch Reformed Church in New Amsterdam, Theunis, the son of Aert Theunissen Middag, was baptized. Witnesses were Theunis Gysbertszen, Pieter Pieterszen Mennist, and Annetje Hans. On the same day, in the same Church, Neeltje, the daughter of Theunis Gysbertszen Bogaerts and Sara Joris was baptized. Sponsors were Aert Theunissen Middag and Catharyn Joris. [NYBBR 6:47] Then on 25 March 1661 in the same Church, a second Theunis, son of Aert Theunissen Middag and Brechtje Hans, was baptized. Sponsors were Theunis Gysbertszen Bogaert, Joris Rapalje and Sara Joris. [Ibid., 6:92] Apparently all commentators on



the family heretofore have assumed that Theunis witnessed the baptisms of Aert's sons Theunis by virtue of his position as second husband of Aert's wife's mother. It is this observer's contention that a strong argument can be made that the primary reason for his sponsorship of the infants Theunis was that he was in fact the father of Aert Middagh and grandfather in his own right to the infant namesakes Theunis. Correspondingly, Sarah (Rapalje)(Bergen) Bogaert would be witnessing not only as mother to Brechje (Bergen) Middagh but also as stepmother to Aert Theunissen Middagh.

A further reason for positing a father-son relationship between Theunis Gysbertszen Bogaert and Aert Theunissen Middagh is the fact that "on the 24th of October, 1654, [Aert Anthonize (or Teunissen) Middag], together with his wife's step-father Teunis Gysbert (Bogaert), received a patent for 'a piece of land lying on Long Island, named Cripplebush', adjoining the land of Joris Rapalje and containing 100 acres. This is supposed to be the land since owned by Folkert Rapalje, in the Wallabout, and the patent is not recorded." [Henry R. Stiles, A History of the City of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, 1867, 1:81] Stiles does not cite the authority for his quotation, though presumably from his wording it is a recital from a much later deed; this the contributor was unable to locate. But while Stiles explains this joint land patent very glibly as arising "with his wife's step-father," what Stiles did not realize was that Aert did not marry Sarah's daughter Brechje until five years (1659) after this patent (1654), so Theunis was not Aert's wife's stepfather at the date of this patent. Therefore, some other explanation of their joint land venture would seem to be required. One explanation is that Theunis and Aert were father and son. This is not to say, of course, that their patent could not have arisen from some other relationship, such as friends and neighbors in distant Heykoop, or some blood relationship more distant than father and son.

However, it would seem to be of the utmost significance that this date (24 Oct. 1654) would appear to be very closely connected in time with the date of the marriage of Theunis Gysbertszen Bogaert to the Widow Bergen. With Sarah's last Bergen child baptized 30 Nov. 1653 and her first by Bogaert baptized 19 Aug. 1655, the latter half of 1654 seems to be the most likely period in which to place the marriage. We are aided in narrowing down the possible date of marriage by resort to certain principles of Roomsch Hollandsch Recht (Roman-Dutch Law) in effect in New Netherlands at the time.

"Roman-Dutch Law" (and certainly not, of course, our English common law) was the law in effect in all the

Dutch colonies at this period. [Robert Warden Lee, An Introduction to Roman-Dutch Law, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1953, 5th ed., p. 7-8.] The common law of the mother country was an amalgam of ancient Germanic custom, the ordinances, charters and privileges of the towns, and the principles of the Roman Corpus Juris. [Johannes Wessels, History of the Roman-Dutch Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony, 1908, p. 202.] The extent to which the Roman law filtered into the ancient Germanic law varied considerably in the various provinces of the Dutch Netherlands. Furthermore, as each of the Dutch provinces before the establishment of the Republic was entirely independent of the others, though one sovereign ruled over them all, the laws of no two provinces were precisely the same. "But when we speak of the Roman-Dutch Law we mean not a law common to the whole of the United Netherlands, but specifically the law peculiar to the Province of Holland." [Lee, *op. cit.*, p. 5.] (It would not be necessary to explain this if the English designation of the legal system were as exact as the Dutch, viz., Roomsch Hollandsch Recht.) It was the law of the Province of Holland, and not that of the other provinces, which was carried to the colonies. [Lee, *ibid.*, p. 8.]

The principle of Roman-Dutch Law which aids us in fixing the date of the widow Bergen's marriage to Bogaert is that known as the "Annus Luctus." An old custom in the Netherlands required a widow to wait at least a year before she contracted a new marriage. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, statutory enactments to that effect were passed in several of the provinces. In the province of Holland, however, the matter was regulated by the local laws of the towns. Thus in Amsterdam a widow over the age of 50 could marry at any time she chose after her husband's death, but under 50 had to wait for a year. The object, of course, was to prevent the so-called confusio sanguinis (i.e., to prevent difficult questions as to paternity). "Grotius says a widow may not marry within the period of probable pregnancy by her deceased husband." [Wessels, *op. cit.*, p. 449-450.]

Parenthetically, if the Bergen twins were posthumous, the rationale behind the annus luctus would not seem to require the application of the rule in this instance. Nevertheless, Sarah's period of mourning must surely have extended well into 1654. Then, Sarah's first child by Bogaert was baptized in August 1655. In the normal order of events, baptism follows birth, birth conception, and (if we are permitted to assume morality) conception marriage. In all probability, then, the marriage of Sarah and Theunis occurred in 1654,

presumably in the latter half of that year or better yet, in the final quarter of that year.

Now, since Aert Teunissen Middagh was jointly involved in this patent of 24 October 1654, what may we assume about his age? Since he was not married until about 1659, the chances are good that he was a young man or a youth in 1654. But how young? Need he have been an adult to acquire a patent of land? No, clearly not. Roman-Dutch Law permitted a child of whatever age to acquire land. [Lee, op. cit., p. 47.]

Here it is well to point out that Roman-Dutch Law drew a different line between minority and majority than does English law. A child did not become a man until he reached the age of twenty-five in the Province of Holland and in the greater part of the Netherlands as a whole. [Wessels, op. cit., p. 420; Lee, op. cit., p. 43; Margaret Donaldson, Minors in Roman-Dutch Law, Durban, South Africa, 1955, p. 2.] (Yet note: For certain purposes an earlier age, that regarded the age of puberty, was fixed. Thus, a boy of 14 and a girl of 12 could make and also witness a will; and as noted above, a child of whatever age could acquire property.)

Because of this late age of majority, fixed at twenty-five, many obvious inconveniences resulted, and there were three possible methods of accelerating majority, when such was deemed desirable: (1) by emancipation, (2) by marriage, and (3) by venia aetatis. The last depended on a grant from the Sovereign or the sovereign body, the States. [Donaldson, op. cit., p. 74.] Emancipation and marriage were both dependent upon the wish of the parent or guardian. Minors had to receive parental consent to marry, and thereby achieved also their majority. Emancipation usually involved the payment to the child of his "portion" by the father or guardian whenever he was deemed sufficiently mature for the responsibilities entailed therein. The child had to be at the age of puberty at a minimum (age 14 for boys). By the Costuymen van Antwerp (Customs of Antwerp) which enjoyed considerable authority in the Province of Holland, a ceremony took place before the Court, consisting of Schout, Schepenen and Borghemeester. It was not necessary that the emancipated son set up a separate household following this. "The essence of this form of emancipation appears to be that on the one side the father ceased to support the son or to incur any liability on his behalf, and on the other that the son ceased to be under the control of his father and to owe him any duty." [Donaldson, op. cit., p. 70.] Emancipation could be either formal (as by the above court ceremony) or it could be tacit; that is, the father could simply treat the son before the whole world in

such a manner as to demonstrate that he had implicit confidence in his son's maturity, responsibility and stability.

It would seem reasonable to this observer to believe that Aert Theunissen Middagh was a youngster five years away from marriage, but sufficiently old to be entrusted with the responsibilities of property in this joint land venture with Theunis Gysbertszen Bogaert; that Theunis felt the time propitious for using this means for giving this son by a first marriage his portion, either shortly on the heels of his marriage to the Widow Bergen or in anticipation thereof; and that the connection between the patent (October 1654) and the marriage of Theunis to Sarah (latter half of 1654, or even more probably, the final quarter of 1654) is logical as well as chronological. If this reasoning is sound, a birth date of about 1638 or 1639 might be estimated for Aert Theunissen Middagh.

Having ventured into Bogaert genealogical territory, the contributor would offer a respectful caveat to published material purporting to establish the European ancestry of Theunis Gysbertszen Bogaert. This extremely interesting material has been brought to public attention through the combined efforts of the late William J. Hoffman and of Dr. Herbert F. Seversmith. As the succeeding observations will show, at the very least some public discussion of this material is indicated before it can be accepted. The Dutch document which raises previously unnoticed difficulties is as follows:

Court Archives, Leerdam, the Netherlands, vol. 80, paper dated 23 June 1657:

Approval of a sale made 2 June 1656 in the amount of 263 florins by Corns (Cornelis) Bastiaensz husband and guardian of Maaeyken Meertensdr, formerly wife of Theunis Gysbertsz Bogertman.

Louw (Louwerens) Theunisz for himself and as guardian of the minor orphans of Corns Thonisz and Gysbert Theunisz his brothers, namely: Gysbert Corns, Corns Corns, and Theunis Gysbertsz: Cornelis Stevens as husband and guardian of Aelken Gysbertsdr and Gysbert Theunis as husband and guardian of Neeltchen Gysbertsdr, Abraham Gysbertsz (and) Tonis Dircksz as having been married to Geertje Corns and Jannichjen Corns all children and grandchildren of the aforesaid Theunis Gysbertsz Bogaertman their father and grandfather.

(Note: Abraham Gysbertsz signed as Abraham Gysbertsz Boogaert, Louw Theunisz signed with a mark; and the son-in-law Gysbert Theunissen signed as Gysbert Toniszen Middach.)

From this and a second Dutch document, Dr. Seversmith concludes that the European ancestry of Theunis Gysbertszen Bogaert runs as follows:

1. Gysbert Bogertman, b. ca. 1535.
2. Theunis Gysbertszen Bogertman, b. before 1566; m. (1) or (2) Maaeyken Meertensdr. She m. (2) Cornelis Bastiaensen.
3. Gysbert Theuniszen Bogaert, b. ca. 1595, d. before 26 Dec. 1646; m. Aertje Bastiaens.
4. Theunis Gysbertszen Bogaert, migrated to New Amsterdam, m. there Sarah Joris (Rapalje) Bergen, widow of Hans Hansen Bergen.

(For all the above, including the Leerdam document as quoted, see Herbert F. Seversmith, Colonial Families of Long Island, New York and Connecticut, 3:1455-1458.)

But, -here is the fly in the ointment. As was pointed out above, Theunis Gysbertszen Bogaert arrived in New Amsterdam about 1652, and was married there about 1654 to Sarah (Rapalje) Bergen, a widow with eight children. Yet the Leerdam document of 1656/7 refers to its Theunis Gysbertszen Bogaert as a minor still in that year, with no indication that he had left the Netherlands. These materials on opposite sides of the Atlantic simply do not jibe. The Leerdam document fails to pass the acid chronological test, that very first hurdle in any genealogical reconstruction, if it is sought to identify its minor Theunis with the Theunis who married Sarah (Rapalje) Bergen. The mind rebels at the suggestion that a man yet a minor in 1656 can be the identical man who arrived in New Amsterdam ca. 1652 and married ca. 1654 a widow with eight children. This, of course, is not absolutely impossible calendarwise, but our common experience teaches us that this is not the way human beings ordinarily behave. If she did behave this way, Sarah was one of the earliest American cradle-robbers, for as mother of eight she would have to have married a man of the age of 21 or under, in this her second matrimonial venture, (bearing in mind that in the Province of Holland, the period of minority extended to the age of 25). But there is no need to indulge in subtraction and year-counting, for it should be remembered that according to Roomsch-Hollandsch Recht, marriage terminated minority, and since Theunis of New Netherland was married two years before this sale, he clearly could not have had a guardian in 1656 (barring mental incompetence).

Now the contributor does not suggest by any means that the Leerdam document be assigned to a genealogical limbo. Indeed, all factors other than the chronological one would suggest that the document establishes Theunis in the correct family. It is noteworthy that the two sisters of the Theunis of the Leerdam document were named Neeltchen and Aeltken, and that Theunis of New Netherland named two daughters Neeltje and Aeltje.

It is even more significant that the mother of the Theunis of the old country records was Aertje, and that the Theunis of the new world named his first daughter by wife Sarah, Aertje. Despite these factors which favor the general correctness of the Leerdam document, the document appears to need at the very least reexamination in the light of the criticism here made. Perhaps the dates have been wrongly read as 1656-1657. Perhaps Louw Theunisz was not serving as guardian for a minor Theunis Gysbertsz, but rather as attorney-in-fact for an adult Theunis Gysbertsz who was absent from the mother country. The latter suggestion seems less likely than a mistake in reading the dates, unless such an error could arise from improper translation or from careless work in the original recording.

In closing it should be noted that the Leerdam document refers to an in-law of the Bogaert-Bogertman family, Gysbert Theunisz Middelagh. It is not felt that this necessarily destroys the initial thesis above, that Theunis Gysbertsz Bogaert used the names Bogaert and Middagh interchangeably or alternately during his earliest residence in this hemisphere, and that Aert Theunissen and his progeny became secure in the alias Middagh for all time. Here it is not too far afield to recall the statement of the authority in the field of Dutch naming, Rosalie Fellows Bailey ("Dutch Systems in Family Naming: New York and New Jersey," Genealogical Publications of the National Genealogical Society): "Occasionally the Dutch used their mother's name as an alias or took the mother's name rather than the father's, especially if the mother had an established surname and the father did not. Although this was not the custom in America, it is the origin of some emigrants' surnames." This may be the explanation for a Middagh alias among the Bogaerts. There could well have been a double Middagh-Bogaert connection in the old country. Thus, while (the minor of 1656) Theunis Gysbertsz's sister Neeltchen married Gysbert Theunissen Middagh, it is also conceivable that Theunis, the immigrant of circa 1652, himself married another Middagh, or that his mother was a Middagh. The contributor would welcome any materials or comments which would tend either to prove or disprove his thesis.

Editor's Note: If the Leerdam document was dated 1636-1637 (and misread 1656-1657), Theunis Gysbertsz Bogaert could have been born 1615-1618 when his father was aged say 20-23; he would then have been a minor at the date of the document; he would have been sufficiently mature to marry the widow Bergen; and he could conceivably have had a son by a former marriage, though the last is at present conjectural.



THE FIRST WIFE OF JOHN<sup>2</sup> RICHMOND OF TAUNTON, MASS.

By Waldo Chamberlain Sprague, A.B., Wollaston, Mass.

In the Richmond Family, 1594-1896, by Joshua Bailey Richmond, published in 1897, it is suggested on page 3 that John<sup>2</sup> Richmond of Taunton, son of the first settler, John<sup>1</sup> Richmond, probably had a first wife earlier than Abigail Rogers, the mother of the younger children, since Abigail would have been only thirteen when John's oldest child was born in 1654, if the date and age on her gravestone are correct. She died 1 Aug. 1727 aged 86.

It can now be shown that this suggestion is correct and that the first wife, the mother of the four older children, was Susanna Hayward, daughter of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Hayward of Bridgewater, in which town these children are recorded. She married John Richmond about 1653 and died about 1662. They had four children: Mary, born 2 June 1654; John, born 6 June 1656, killed 1672; Thomas, born 2 Feb. 1659, died 14 Dec. 1705, single; and Susanna, born 4 Nov. 1661.

Proof has been found in a most unexpected place, namely, the Middlesex County Deeds at Cambridge [20: 215; 22:69; 23:396 (two deeds), 397, 398]. These are a group of six deeds dealing with the Haywards of Bridgewater as heirs to the estate of Peter Town of Cambridge and they are remarkably revealing as to the genealogical relationships of the Hayward, Town and Richmond families.

The one which concerns us most in the first deed on page 396 of volume 23, and for language I have never in twenty-five years of searching early deeds seen one so specific. It was dated 18 March 1723/4. By this deed Peter Town's estate was quitclaimed for £20 by Richard Godfrey "the first of that name now living in Taunton" and Mary his wife, and James Reed of Middleboro and Susannah his wife, to Nathaniel Howard, Nathaniel Brett, Ebenezer Byram, and Thomas Ames, all of Bridgewater, they (of the first part) being the only heirs or legal representatives of Susannah Richmond whose maiden name was Susannah Howard but was married to John Richmond late of Taunton, deceased. They quitclaimed all right, title, part, interest, share, portion, or dividend "which we have, might have, or pretend to have, or claim in the home lands or any other lands or right in the whole estate real and personal of Mr. Peter Town late of Cambridge, deceased."

It should be explained that the Bridgewater Haywards and Howards used or had applied to them those names indiscriminately, as also was true of the Braintree des-

cendants of William<sup>1</sup> Hayward many of whom by the eighteenth century were using the form Howard, and in probate records one sometimes finds the name indexed one way and spelled the other in the actual record. The earliest form was often Haward.

The deeds mentioned are absolutely indispensable to a study of the Bridgewater Haywards and should be read very carefully and compared with Mitchell's History of Bridgewater and Kingman's History of North Bridgewater, to which they will add much. For the sake of clarity I shall here say only that Peter Town of Cambridge died childless in 1705, leaving by his will his real estate to his wife while she remained a widow and then to his "five first cousins living at Bridgewater, viz: John Howard, Nathaniel Howard, Joseph Howard, Elisha Howard, and Mary Mitchell." See his will in Descendants of William Towne (1901), by Edwin Eugene Towne, page 8. He was son of William<sup>1</sup> Towne who married Martha. Peter<sup>2</sup> Town married first, Joanna, and second, 8 Apr. 1697, Elizabeth Payne of Braintree who survived until 12 Oct. 1732, dying at Lydia Neale's according to the Braintree record. Elizabeth Payne was an unrecorded daughter of Stephen<sup>2</sup> Payne (Moses<sup>1</sup>), and Lydia Neale was her sister Lydia who had married Benjamin Neale. Further confirmation is found in the will of Peter Town who mentioned Elizabeth's mother Hannah Wilbur. She was the second wife of Shadrach Wilbur, Sr., of Taunton, and former wife of Stephen Payne, and daughter of Dea. Samuel and Anne (Savil) Bass of Braintree.

I shall leave it to others to determine how Peter<sup>2</sup> Town became first cousin to the children of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Hayward of Bridgewater and why he mentioned only five first cousins when there were others not mentioned but who put in a claim and had a share, as shown by the deeds mentioned above.

It is now therefore established that Susannah Hayward was the mother of the eldest four children of John Richmond, two of whom died young, leaving only the wives of Richard Godfrey and of James Reed to sell as her heirs their interest in the Peter Town estate. These four have no Mayflower descent, as do the rest of the children of John<sup>2</sup> Richmond by his second wife, Abigail Rogers.

I wish to acknowledge here that the clues which led to the discovery of these facts came to me from a paper of the late Edward Hayward of Easton sent to the late Mrs. Mabel Hope (Kingsbury) Kingsbury of Surry, N.H., from whose heirs I obtained it. Both of them had done much work on the Hayward or Howard family.

# THOMAS PURSELL AND HIS EARLIER DESCENDANTS

By George E. McCracken, Ph.D., F.A.S.G.  
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

Our Pursells appear to have been rolling stones: the progenitor Thomas himself resided in four different colonies, and his immediate descendants added two more before the Revolution. In the process they probably gathered little moss but their imprint was left on a Virginia town (Purcellville) and in the nineteenth century a descendant, James Gillespie Blaine, became a U. S. Senator and Secretary of State, narrowly missing the White House itself. In the original documents the name appears as either Pursell or Pursly, with the usual variants of each, but the latter form seems to have died out. That the ultimate origin was Ireland may be no more than a shrewd deduction from the Irish appearance of the surname and of the first name of Thomas's son Dennis.

While this little is all that can be said as to who Thomas Pursell was, more can be stated as to who he was not. The late Dr. George M. Cummins, in his History of Warren County, N.J. (New York 1911), pp. 393-5, and, following him, Mrs. Vida Miller Pursell, in her History and Genealogy of the Miller and Pursell Families (1939), pp. 125 f., maintain that this family is an offshoot of the Hempstead, Long Island, Quaker family more commonly called Pearsall. The names Thomas and Daniel do occur in both families but assiduous research among the Pearsalls has failed to turn up our Thomas. Dr. Cummins and Mrs. Pursell both also join Clarence E. Pearsall and Hettie May Pearsall, the compilers of the three-volume History and Genealogy of the Pearsall Family in England and America (1928), 2:1044, in claiming that the Long Island Pearsalls stem from one Thomas Pursell, aged 26 when entered on 24 Oct. 1635 on the passenger list of the Ship Constance, Clement Campion, Master, bound for Virginia [John Camden Hotten, Original Lists, p. 136]. This claim was, however, demolished by Messrs Herbert F. Seversmith and Arthur S. Wardwell [*supra*, 18:78-90, 153-171]. So, upon available evidence we cannot connect our Thomas Pursell with either the Hempstead family of Pearsall or the Virginia settler.

Nor is the case any different with a John Purslow of Dublin, Ireland, husbandman, who arrived in the Delaware on the Ship Phoenix in August 1677 [Penn'a Magazine of Hist. & Biog., 9:225] and afterwards married Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Walmsley, in Bucks County. John Purslow aforesaid is mentioned in W. W. H. Davis and W. S. Ely's History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania

(New York-Chicago 1905), 3:150 f., as a possible ancestor of a later Pursell whom they were discussing, but a search of the subsequent history of John Purslow convinces me that he left no issue in Bucks County.

The earliest evidence for Thomas<sup>1</sup> Pursell in America is contained in the record of the assignment to him on 15 May 1697 of a cattlemark which had previously been assigned to Elisha Parker, this in Liber A of the records of Richmond County, New York [Transcription of Early Town Records of New York: The earliest volume of Staten Island records 1678-1713 (New York 1942), p.126; John E. Stillwell, Historical and Genealogical Miscellany, 1:26]. At an unstated date in 1698 he had his son Jan baptized at the Port Richmond Dutch Church, mother's name omitted, but the female witness was Grietje Woggelum, known from other sources to have been the child's maternal aunt. In the well-known census of Staten Island dated by Stillwell in 1706, but probably a little later [supra, 36:67-8], no Pursell appears, and it is probable that by that year, whatever it was, the Pursells were in New Jersey.

In Liber B of Richmond County deeds, p. 428, there is a conveyance of John Woglom of Staten Island, Richmond County, dated 30 May 1702, the grantee being Thomas Fussell of the same. This concerns 160 acres on the northwest side of Staten Island near Smoking Point, and the property abutted on George Lockhart, and was originally granted by patent of Sir Edmund Andros to Capt. Thomas Williams. The witnesses were William Tillyer, John DePue, and Derik Hogelant; and John Woglom was able to sign his own name. This conveyance was acknowledged before Gerrit Veaghts, Justice, on 17 June 1702, recorded 4 Feb. 1702/3 for Daniel Lake. Though not a party to this deed, the interest of Daniel Lake was real, as shown by another deed of the same date [ibid., pp. 429-30], whereby Thomas Fussell and wife Christian convey to Daniel Lake the very same tract described in the preceding deed, and Thomas Fussell signed by mark, but if Christian also signed, that fact is not made clear by the record. The witnesses for this deed were the same as for the preceding, and this one was acknowledged before John Woglom, Justice, on the same day.

This business suggests that John Woglom was granting to his daughter Christian and her husband, Thomas Pursell, their share of his property, and that they desired to turn the property into cash at once, perhaps to remove elsewhere. The reason for two deeds was, I think, to get a legal record that John Woglom had given his daughter her portion. That this does not press the evidence too far will be clear from the fact that this John Woglom was otherwise known as Jan Pieterszen Van

Woggelum alias Machelyck, and that he had by his first wife Stintje Jans a daughter also called Stintje Jans alias Christiana who had been baptized at the Brooklyn Dutch church on 30 Oct. 1667 and was therefore of age to be Thomas Pursell's wife. For a fuller account of the Van Woggelum family, see my article supra 32:204-210.

The name of Thomas Pusling appears as an abutter on the east side of land which was petitioned for by one Jan DuPuy under date of 2 Jan. 1702/3 [Orra E. Monnette, First Settlers of Piscataway and Woodbridge, 6:1118—I have not seen this petition but have no reason to doubt it]. It also appears, this time spelled Thomas Pursell, as an abutter on the east side of one of two tracts conveyed on 16 May, 11 Anne, 1712, by Mark Duschay of Staten Island, Richmond County, yeoman, and Jane his wife, to Guisbert Boagert of the Wallabout, Kings County on the Island of Nassau [Liber C, pp. 449-453]. This might suggest that the Pursells had not moved until after 1712, but abutters' names have an unreliable character as evidence, since conveyancers have a habit of copying land descriptions from earlier deeds without noticing that abutters have removed, and since in 1703, 1704, and 1708, he had children baptized at the Raritan Dutch church, I am of the opinion that soon after the first-mentioned deeds, Thomas Pursell did, indeed, removed to New Jersey. [There may be one other reference to him in Richmond deeds: Liber C, p. 215, is supposed to refer to him but when a photostat was obtained, it was found not to contain his name but to refer to a sale by his wife's niece, Annetje (Iniaart) Sharmoe, and her first husband Edward Sharmoe, to the man who was destined to be her second husband, Jacobus Craven.]

In any case, by 31 Jan. 1706/7 the clerk at Piscataway had recorded the assignment of an earmark to Thomas pussall, and this same earmark was reassigned to Benjamin Bond on 25 April 1716 [Gen. Mag. of N.J., 22:13, 41]. No deed so early for the purchase of the Piscataway land has been found, but in a sketch about the weaver, Thomas Aten [Proc. N. J. Hist. Soc., n.s., 7:237—the conveyance was not discovered by me at Trenton in 1952], it is asserted that Thomas Aten and his brother John purchased a tract of 400 acres in Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, near New Brunswick, from Thomas Purcell. Also, on 26 May 1709, Thomas Gordon of Perth Amboy conveyed land within the bounds of Piscataway to Thomas Purcell of South River [Trenton Deeds, 1:225]. By "South River" is meant, probably the hamlet in Middlesex County, and not the Delaware River. It is possible that he had been a tenant in Piscataway until that date.

Tho: Pursley is listed on the grand jury of Middlesex County in 1710 [Monnette, 5:539]. On 20 Sept. 1710 Thomas Pursell of Middlesex County and wife Christian, both of whom signed by mark, conveyed land to Thomas Gordon of Essex County, probably the same man who was formerly of Perth Amboy [Trenton Deeds, A-2:350]. On lists of the militia regiment commanded in 1715 by Col. Thomas Farmer appear, in the Third Company and as of Woodbridge, the names of Thomas Fusel and John Fusel [Proc. N. J. Hist. Soc., 13:204: the names are adjacent and the list alphabetical; Monnette, 1:115, prints the same list, not alphabetical, and the names are not adjacent]. By deed dated 20 June 1717, in which the surname is variously spelled in a most barbarous fashion, Thomas Puslla, of the Township of Woodbridge, County of Middlesex, yeoman, conveyed land to John Wourth for a consideration of £2/10 [Trenton Deeds, C-3:123], signing by mark as always. This is the last land sale found in New Jersey.

At some time before 13 April 1728, however, Thomas Pursell sold to his son Daniel at least some of the land purchased originally from Thomas Gordon, for on that date Daniel Pursell, County of Somerset, yeoman, inserted into the description of land then sold to Gysbert Kron of Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, the statement that he had originally acquired the land in that fashion [Trenton Deeds, E-2:6]. By this date Thomas Pursell was clearly living in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, for on 12 Aug. 1728 he sold land in Wrightstown Township, that County, to Jonathan Cooper [Bucks Deeds, 5:243]. The reason for this sale was a prospective removal to Kent County, Delaware, where he lived the rest of his life, accompanied by his sons Daniel and Peter, and for a time by son Dennis, though not, so far as is known, by son John. The following deeds were abstracted for me by Professor John Insley Coddington, and are all recorded in Book K-1 of that county.

On 1 Aug. 1732 William Allen of the City of Philad<sup>a</sup> Gent. conveyed to Thomas Purcell of the County of Kent upon Delaware, yeoman, for five shillings [not the true consideration], a tract or plantation on the north side of the town of Dover in Kent Co. aforesaid, containing 248 acres, with appurtenances, adjoining lands of Robert Maxwell & Thomas Park, signing as Will: Allen, witnessed by A. Hamilton, Jer: Langhorne, recorded 13 Nov. 1734 [f. 220]. On the next day, 2 Aug. 1732, William Allen of the City of Philada Gent. also conveyed to Thomas Purcell of the County of Kent upon Delaware, yeoman, a tract of land which is exactly the same as that of the preceding deed, with the same signatures and witnesses, but now the consideration is £200 [f. 221]. The explanation of these two deeds, both of



which were doubtless executed in Philadelphia, to judge from the names of the witnesses, is probably that the first was prepared for recording with the true consideration concealed from public view, while the second was intended to record the true consideration, but that through some mixup both were placed on record.

By two deeds both dated 17 June 1734 (both recorded f. 211) Thomas Pursell of the County of Kent upon Delaware, yeoman, conveyed for Good Will & Naturall Affection which he bore to his sons Peter Pursell and Daniel Pursell, to Peter a Negro man Tim, aged about 23 years (etc.), this deed witnessed by Benjamin Shurmer, Ebenezer Wicks, and to Daniel, a Negro boy Ned, aged about 7 years, with the same witnesses. (These deeds prove that the Thomas Pursell of Kent County was the same man whose children were baptized in New Jersey.)

By a deed dated 10 Feb. 1734/5 Thomas Pursell and wife Joan, Daniel Pursell and wife Elizabeth, all of Kent County on Delaware, conveyed for £9/5 to James Mullen of Dover the tract where Thomas Pursell lately dwelt and where Daniel Pursell then dwelt, containing 100 acres, bounded by land of Peter Pursell & highroad, signed by the marks of the two men but by the signatures of Jone Pursell and Elizabeth Pursell, witnessed by Patrick Cummings and Ebenezer Wicks (f. 224).

By deed dated 12 Feb. 1734/5 Thomas Purcell of Kent Co. & Joan his wife conveyed to his son Daniel Purcell, for Good Will & Affection, a moiety of 248 acres which said Thomas Purcell lately bought of William Allen, signed by the mark of Thomas and the signature of Jone, witnessed by Patrick Cummings and Ebenezer Wicks, acknowledged and recorded 13 Feb. 1734/5 (f. 222). By similar deed the same grantors on the same dates, for the same reason, and with the same witnesses, conveyed the other moiety of the same 248 acres to his son Peter Purcell.

On the same day, 13 Feb. 1734/5, the same grantors conveyed to Robert Wilcocks of Kent Co., a tract of 24 acres, and a half a house and garden, for £30 (f. 225). Finally, letters of administration were granted on 25 July 1738 in the estate of Thomas Pusley, planter, to Daniel Pusley, in Kent County [Leon de Valinger, Jr., Calendar of Kent County, Delaware, Wills 1680-1800 (Dover 1944), p. 83]. It is clear that Christiana (Van Woggelum) Pursell had died and that her widower had married, second, Joan —, of whose further identity nothing is known.

Children, all by the first wife:

- 1     i. Daniel<sup>2</sup>, no baptism found.
- 2     ii. John, bapt. as Jan, Fort Richmond Dutch Church, sometime in 1698, witnesses: Pieter Staats, Grytie Wog-

- gelum (who were not man and wife).
- iii. Elizabeth, bapt. as Elizabedd, Raritan Dutch church, 23 Mar. 1703, witnesses: Piter and Judit Van Neste. It has been suggested that it was she who was wife of Jonathan Cooper to whom her father deeded property in Bucks County in 1728, but I know no evidence of this.
  - 3 iv. Peter, bapt. as Piter, Raritan Dutch church, 25 Oct. 1704, witnesses: Michiele Van Vechten and wife.
  - 4 v. Dennis, bapt. as Dinnes, son of "Cammes Bossell and wife," Raritan Dutch church, 28 Apr. 1708, witnesses: Hans Koevers and wife.

1. Daniel<sup>2</sup> Pursell, eldest son of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Pursell by his first wife Christiana Van Woggelum, was doubtless born before the beginning of the registers of the Port Richmond Dutch church, as he is not found therein. That he was, however, a native of Ireland is claimed by Clarence Vernon Roberts, Early Friends Families of Upper Bucks (Philadelphia 1925), p. 532, and if so, he must then have been child of an earlier unknown wife of his father. I think this claim very doubtful. Daniel is not shown as a member of the Woodbridge detachment of militia with his father and brother John, so that by 1715 he must have gone elsewhere. He is first recorded on 13 April 1728 when he sold at least a part of the Thomas Gordon tract which he had purchased by unrecorded deed from his father, the grantee being Gysbert Krcn of Amwell Township, Hunterdon County [Trenton Deeds, E-2:6]. He probably then removed to Bucks County, Pa., for on 22 Jan. 1732/3 he transferred a tract in Wrightstown Township, which he then occupied, to his brother Dennis, in exchange for Dennis' interest in another tract in Kent County, Delaware [deed cited by Roberts, loc. cit.]. He probably removed to Kent County and remained there until at least 1738 when he served as his father's administrator.

He married first, by 1726, Elizabeth —, who was still his wife in 1735, and she was certainly mother of two children baptized in 1727. He probably married second, Kezia —. He was probably the Daniel Pursley who was listed in 1759 as tenant of 230 acres in Frederick County, Virginia, which were owned by Lord Fairfax [Nat. Gen. Soc. Quarterly, 39:113-118]. Daniel Persel and wife Keziah of Frederick County, Maryland, conveyed 130 acres on the Potomac, surveyed by no less a person than George Washington, to William McCrackin of Hampshire County, Va., on 8 June 1767, recorded 10 June 1767 [Clara M. Sage and Laura S. Jones, Early Records of Hampshire County, Virginia, now West Virginia, etc. (Delavan, Wis., 1939), p. 46]. Daniel witnessed a deed of Dennis Pursel and wife Susanna, of Hampshire County,

Virginia, Lawrence Haas, grantee, for 194 acres on the Potomac, 5 Nov. 1768, recorded 9 Nov. 1768 [*ibid.*, p. 48]. Daniel and Keziah, still of Frederick County, Maryland, gave a lease and release of 100 acres on the Potomac to Isaac Osmun of Hampshire County, Va., dated 10, recorded 11, Aug. 1772 [*ibid.*]. Osmun was probably brother-in-law to the above-mentioned William McCrackin—they had both come originally from Hunterdon Co., N.J.

Daniel Pursell is last mentioned in Hampshire records in the will of the said William McCracken dated 4 Aug. 1778 [*ibid.*, p. 124], on which date he must have been a very old man. No probate has been found for him. The two children listed below are certain, but there may have been others.

Children (probably more):

1. John<sup>3</sup>, bapt. as Jan, Readington Dutch church, Hunterdon Co., N.J., 8 Oct. 1727, perhaps twin of Elizabeth. A John Pierceall with wife who was Hannah Hartley, dau. of John, appears in records of Hampshire Co., Va., many times between 12 Mar. 1774 and the date of his will which was 12 Feb. 1809. If this man was the son of Daniel, then we should add to the list of Daniel's children the following: Benjamin, named as brother in John's will; Rachel Mooney, listed in John's will as sister; also Margaret Jackson and Eleanor Hall or Hill, though these last two "sisters" of John were more probably sisters-in-law. Hannah Piersall died testate, will dated 22 Jan. 1812, probated 19 Aug. 1822. It is clear that there was no issue.
- ii. Elizabeth, bapt. Readington Dutch church, 8 Oct. 1727, perhaps twin of John.

2. John<sup>2</sup> Pursell, second son of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Pursell by his first wife Christiana Van Woggelum, was born on Staten Island and was baptized at an unknown date in 1698 at the Port Richmond Dutch church, his name being given as Jan, his mother's name being omitted, and the witnesses Pieter Staats and Grietje Woggelum. The birth is put as early as 1690 by Dr. Cummins and located, wrongly, in Somerset County, not then settled. When about seventeen, John Pursell was a Woodbridge militiaman with his father. Between 1720 and 1725 four of his children were baptized at the Readington Dutch church, Hunterdon County, the wife's name being given as Henah which, in view of the fact that she had a granddaughter Hannah Strawn, is almost certainly Hannah. No success has been had in identifying Hannah further, but it is probable that she was a girl from Woodbridge or Piscataway. In the Readington register a Henah Hall witnessed the baptism of George, son of Alexander and Margaret McDowell, on 2 Oct. 1720. Our Hannah was already married to John Pursell but in Dutch registers women were

recorded by their maiden name long after marriage. There was a Hall family in Readington but this Hannah does not appear in such records of it as are extant. John Pursel was on 27 Feb. 1738/9 indicated as having been paid expenses incident to the settling of the estate of Samuel Coate of Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon County, waterman [New Jersey Wills, 2:100]. This information led to an examination of the well-recorded wills of the Coate family which showed that it is impossible that the wife of John Pursell could have been a Coate.

On 23 Dec. 1725 John Pursell of Somerset County, yeoman, conveyed to Mordecah McKenney of the same county, for a consideration of £6, land on the west side of the north branch of the Raritan River [Trenton Deeds, G-2:514], recorded 9 Aug. 1750. By conveyance dated 15 Oct. 1728, the original of which was not discovered at Trenton in 1952, John Coate bought from John Coate a property in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, which had originally belonged to John Coate's father Samuel [not the waterman named above]. This consisted of a farm and a ferry business over the Delaware [Proc. N.J. Hist. Soc. 9(1924):198; 11 (1926):162]. This property was sold by John Purcell on 8 Feb. 1732/3, again by a conveyance not found at Trenton, to Emanuel Coryell who thereafter operated a ferry over the old York road under his own name for many years. This ferry was at what is now called Lambertville, N.J. John Pursly appears among the debtors of the estate of the merchant John Severns of Trenton in a list dated 4 Mar. 1732/3 [New Jersey Wills, 4:426]. A John Purrell of Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, had a letter awaiting him at Trenton on 10 Aug. 1758 [Pennsylvania Gazette no. 1546; New Jersey Archives, 1:20:264]. No probate has been found. J. P. Snell, History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, N.J., p. 496, says that John Pursell was an original member of the Lutheran Church at Readington.

#### Children:

- 5 i. Thomas<sup>3</sup>, bapt. Readington Dutch church, 9 Apr. 1720, witnesses: Jacob Sebring, Ceitjen Van Neste.
- 6 ii. John, bapt. Readington, 5 Nov. 1721, witness: Cere Doot (?Sarah Coate).
- 7 iii. Christiana, bapt. as Styntje at Readington, 1 March 1725, no witnesses.
- iv. Margaret, bapt. Readington, 2 Oct. 1726, no witnesses; no further trace.
- 8 v. Jonathan, no baptism found, b. ca. 1730.

3. Peter<sup>2</sup> Pursell, fourth child and third son of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Pursell by his first wife Christiana Van Wogelum, was baptized at the Raritan Dutch church on 25

Oct. 1704, his name being spelled Piter, witnesses: Michiele Van Vechten and wife. He appears no further in New Jersey records but was present with his father in Delaware in 1735. For this reason, I think it possible that he may have married Ann Morris, daughter of Jeremiah Morris the elder, of Kent Co., Delaware, in whose will dated 12 April 1764, probated 12 Nov. 1772 [de Valinger, Calendar, p. 270], she is called Ann Purselle. The name Pursell continues to appear in Delaware records after the time when Thomas<sup>1</sup> was dead and Daniel<sup>2</sup> had probably removed to the head waters of the Potomac. For example, a Peter Pursell, farmer, aged 18 on 15 Feb. 1782, born in Kent County, was a private in the Delaware line [Delaware Archives: Military, 1:574 and many other pages in this volume]. A John Pursell was for 41 months between May 1777 and July 1780 a private in Capt. Charles Pope's company at Lewes [*ibid.*, 1:395-402, 1114, 1158]. These two men were possibly grandsons of Peter<sup>2</sup> Pursell but were too young to be his sons. Our Peter or a son of his may have been the Peter Pursell made freeman in Chester Co., Pa., in 1768 [Pennsylvania Archives, 3:4:499], a fairly late date for him. I think, however, that our man was not the father of five brothers (Richard, Brigam or Brogan, Isaac, Jan, and Pieter) named Persel, the first three of whom were associated with the erection of the Dutch church at Neshanic, Somerset Co., N.J. [Somerset County Historical Society Quarterly, 7:179, 266, 271], and all of whom were later in the Dutch community at Conewago, then York, now Adams County, Pa., where the baptisms of their children are recorded [*ibid.*, 4:270-2].

No probate has been found.

4. Dennis<sup>2</sup> Pursell, youngest child of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Pursell by his first wife Christiana Van Woggelum, was baptized as Dinnes, son of "Cammes [?Tammes] Bossell and wife," at the Raritan Dutch church, 28 April, 1708, witnesses: Hans Koevers and wife. As yeoman he married by New Jersey license dated 18 April 1728, Ruth Cooper, both of them of Bucks County [Gen. Mag. of N. J., 14: 81]. Mrs. Pursell dates this marriage on 28 Jan. 1732/3 which is, rather, the date of the conveyance by which he exchanged his land in Kent County, Delaware, for land which his brother Daniel had owned in Wrightstown Township, Bucks County [C. V. Roberts, *op. cit.*, pp. 532 f.]. Ruth Cooper, born in Bucks County about 1704, was the eldest child of Henry Cooper by his wife Mary Buckman, afterwards the wife of Lancelot Straughan. Ruth's half-brother Jacob Straughan ultimately married Christiana Pursell, niece of Dennis, so that the uncle became brother-in-law of his niece. These Pursells

are supposed to have gone, probably soon after their marriage, to Kent County, Delaware, but no record of them has been found in Kent County deeds. They must, however, have returned north to Pennsylvania or, more probably, to Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. The reason for this surmise is that Ruth Cooper's mother, Mary (Buckman)(Cooper) Straughan, made her will in that township in 1738, though it was probated in 1740 in Bucks County. Also, the first three children of Jacob and Christiana (Pursell) Straughan are supposed to have been born in that county. If Ruth's mother and as many of her children as were not married had accompanied Dennis and Ruth to Delaware and back, this would explain these facts.

One further record of Dennis Pursell in New Jersey has been located: J. P. Snell, History of Hunterdon County, p. 415, cites a list of tenants of the Barker Tract in Alexandria Township, that county, whereon appear the names of Daniel and Dennis Pusley. A Dennis Pursely purchased in Hampshire County, Virginia, by lease and release from John Friend and wife Carenhapech of the same county, 194 acres on the Potomac, dated 8 Sept. 1765, recorded 8 Oct. 1765, Daniel Pursell a witness [Hampshire Records cited, p. 21]. Dennis Pursell, now with wife Susanna, of Hampshire County, sold this property to Lawrence Hass of the same county on 5 Nov. 1768, recorded 9 Nov. 1768 [*ibid.*, p. 48]. It is entirely possible that this Dennis was the man we are discussing, but it would be well to be cautious. After this, nothing has been discovered.

Probable children:

- 9 i. John<sup>3</sup>, d. shortly before 5 Feb. 1805.
- 10 ii. Daniel, d. 1803-4.
- iii. Lydia, mentioned in The Pennsylvania Gazette no. 2058, 2 June 1758 (N. J. Archives, 1:26:177), which reports an astounding statement by the minister of the Phillipsburg Church, M. John Wolf Litzel, that he had not married a certain Lydia Pursley to Lyon Jones, merchant of Phillipsburg. Though Lydia's putative brother Daniel was by this time probably married to Lydia McCarty, if it be she who is meant the statement is even more astounding! Litzel was from 1760 to 1765 pastor of the Tohickon Lutheran Church, Bedminster Township, Bucks County—see W. J. Hinke, History of the Tohickon Union Church (Meadville 1925), pp. 344 f.

(To be continued)



## ADDITIONS TO THE BULKELEY GENEALOGY

(Continued from Vol. 36, p. 105)

No. 909, page 435. Hannah<sup>6</sup> Hall (Elizabeth<sup>5</sup>, Rebecca<sup>4</sup>, Peter<sup>3</sup>, Edward<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born at Sutton, Mass., 30 Aug. 1740, died at Reading, Mass., 16 Mar. 1834, aged 94; married 24 Apr. 1766, Capt. Asa Grosvenor, born at Pomfret, Conn., 6 Apr. 1745, died at Reading, Mass., 28 Sept. 1834, aged 89, son of Ebenezer and Luce (Cheney) Grosvenor. The account of the families in The Bulkeley Genealogy of Hannah<sup>6</sup> and her sister Deborah<sup>6</sup> Hall, who married Grosvenor brothers, was based largely on Halls of New England (1883) and contained serious errors. We are indebted to Winthrop H. Hopkins, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., for additions and corrections.

Children, born at Pomfret, Conn.:

- i. Aaron<sup>7</sup>, b. 27 Sept. 1767; Dr., of Pelham, Mass.; m. at Dracut, Mass., 17 July 1791, Sally French.
- ii. Hannah, b. 31 Aug. 1769; d. at Petersham, Mass., 14 Nov. 1843 ae. 74; m. (intention, 18 June 1825) Dea. Joel Goddard, who d. at Petersham, 6 Dec. 1843 ae. 80.
- iii. Asa, b. 6 Jan. 1772; d. 9 Jan. 1772.
- iv. Lucy, b. 28 June 1773; m. at Pomfret, Conn., 28 Apr. 1796, Ithiel Cargill.
- v. Asa, b. 12 Mar. 1776.
- vi. Ebenezer-Hall, b. 28 Apr. 1778; d. at Harvard, Mass., 13 Dec. 1854 ae. 76 (Shaker records).
- vii. Betsey-Trusweet, b. 29 May 1780; probably the Betsey P. Grosvenor who d. at Reading, Mass., 9 Jan. 1836 ae. 53.
- viii. David-Augustus, b. 8 Dec. 1784; m. (1) at Salem, Mass., 15 June 1808, Sally Grosvenor, b. at Scituate, Mass., 29 July 1779, d. at Reading, Mass., 14 July 1836 ae. 56, dau. of Rev. Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Clark) Grosvenor. For further data, see C. W. Bowen History of Woodstock, 6 (1935):300.

No. 915, page 438. Of the children of Dr. Jonathan<sup>6</sup> Hall (Elizabeth<sup>5</sup>, Rebecca<sup>4</sup>, Peter<sup>3</sup>, Edward<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>):

- iv. Bathsheba m. George Washington Lee Partridge, Jr.
- v. Elizabeth m. Henry Ward of New York City.
- vi. Ann, d. 13 Dec. 1863, unm.
- vii. Peter, d. 10 June 1854.
- ix. David-Priestly d. at New York, N.Y., 22 Nov. 1868; m. Caroline Minturn.
- x. Abigail-Mumford, d. 17 Mar. 1801 ae. 5 mos.
- xi. Abby-Maria, m. William Greene Ward.

No. 916, page 439. Deborah<sup>6</sup> Hall (Elizabeth<sup>5</sup>, Rebecca<sup>4</sup>, Peter<sup>3</sup>, Edward<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born at Sutton, Mass., 5 Mar. 1756, died at Petersham, Mass., 11 Sept. 1841, aged 85;

married at Sutton, Mass., 9 May 1776, Rev. Daniel Grosvenor, born at Pomfret, Conn., 9 Apr. 1750, died at Petersham, Mass., 22 July 1834, aged 84, son of Ebenezer and Luce (Cheney) Grosvenor. For additions and corrections on their children, see C. W. Bowen, History of Woodstock, 6:282, 300-303.

No. 924, page 441. Lucy<sup>6</sup> Prescott m. Jonathan Fay, who was b. at Westborough, Mass., 21 Jan. 1754 (not 1752).

No. 976, page 453. Molly<sup>6</sup> (or Mary) Richardson (Lucy<sup>5</sup>, Jonas<sup>4</sup>, Mary<sup>3</sup>, Edward<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born at Dracut, Mass., 9 June 1753, died 1 Feb. 1834; married John Patten, born at Tewksbury, Mass., 21 Mar. 1745, died 23 Oct. 1807, son of John and Elizabeth (Frost) Patten.

Children, first three born at Andover, Mass., the others at Temple, N.H.:

- i. Mary<sup>7</sup>, b. 4 Dec. 1773; d. at Newark, N.J.; m. 2 Jan. 1794, James Tidder, of Andover, Vt.
- ii. Rhoda, b. 7 July 1775; m. 27 Aug. 1795, Joshua Warner, of Andover, Vt.; had four children recorded at Weston, Vt.
- iii. Elizabeth, b. 2 Aug. 1777; m. 19 Aug. 1798, Jacob Jewett, of Temple, N.H., and Weston, Vt.
- iv. John, b. 18 June 1779; m. Lucy Amsden.
- v. Joel, b. 27 May 1781; m. Milly Spafford, dau. of Eldad and Lucy (Spaulding) Spafford.
- vi. Prudence, b. 3 July 1783; d. in 1801.
- vii. Hannah, b. 16 June 1785; m. Joseph Cragin, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Law) Cragin.
- viii. James, b. 4 Sept. 1787; m. Hepsibah Searl, dau. of Daniel and Hannah (Blood) Searl.
- ix. Jesse, b. 1 Apr. 1789; m. Lydia Barnes.
- x. Josiah, b. 10 May 1791; d. in 1795.
- xi. Lucy-Clark, b. 9 Sept. 1792; d. in 1795.
- xii. Jonathan, b. 26 Aug. 1794; m. Rachel Champney.
- xiii. Josiah, b. 10 Apr. 1797; m. Patience Price.

No. 979, page 454. Lucy<sup>6</sup> Richardson (Lucy<sup>5</sup>, Jonas<sup>4</sup>, Mary<sup>3</sup>, Edward<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born at Dracut, Mass., 27 Feb. 1759, died at Weston, Vt.; married at Temple, N.H., 12 June 1786, David Drury, born at Shrewsbury, Mass., 7 Nov. 1763, died at Weston, Vt., 8 June 1818.

In June 1779 he enlisted at Temple, N.H., in Capt. D. Emerson's Co., Col. Mooney's Regt., discharged Jan. 1780. He was one of the earliest settlers of Weston.

Children, born at Weston, Vt.:

- i. Sybil<sup>7</sup>, b. 4 Dec. 1786; d. unm.
- ii. Amy, b. 21 Feb. 1790; d. unm.
- iii. Nehemiah, b. 10 Mar. 1792; m. 2 Apr. 1818, Abigail Watts; no issue.
- iv. John, b. 28 Dec. 1793; m. Bridget Fletcher, b. at

Groton, Mass., 24 July 1797, d. at Weston, Vt., 29 May 1874, dau. of Ezekiel and Lydia (Blood) Fletcher; had eight children, b. at Weston,

v. David, b. 25 Apr. 1796; m. 18 Mar. 1825, Mary B. Persons; five children, b. at Weston; she m. (2) John Taylor and removed to Cleveland, Ohio.

vi. Lucy, b. 29 May 1798; d. 11 Sept. 1865, unm.

No. 980, page 454. Josiah<sup>6</sup> Richardson, brother of the above Lucy<sup>6</sup>, married Sarah Powers, not Bowers.

No. 1045, page 477. Daniel<sup>6</sup> Brown (Joseph<sup>5</sup>, Daniel<sup>4</sup>, Sarah<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), in addition to the six listed children, had also:

vii. Isaac, b. 9 Dec. 1775.

viii. Mary-Hallet, b. 20 June 1781; bur. at Candor, Tioga Co., N.Y.; m. Teunis Van Vleck.

No. 4665, page 540. Sarah<sup>7</sup> Whitehead m. — Gould, not Joseph. Her sister Esther<sup>7</sup> Whitehead m. at Easton, Conn., Feb. 1808, Joseph Gould, not John.

No. 1187, page 541. James<sup>6</sup> Beers m. Abiah Brush, dau. of Stephen.

No. 4893, page 557. Noah-Summers<sup>7</sup> Bulkley, b. at North Stratford, Conn., 27 July 1775, married Anna Newman, b. 28 Mar. 1779; lived (1820) at Catherine, Tioga Co., N. Y.; settled in Utah; the family spelled the name Buckley. Children (family record supplied by Mrs. Pearl C. Day, Wellington, Utah):

i. Lucina<sup>8</sup>, b. 26 Mar. 1808.

ii. Salley, b. 30 Apr. 1810.

iii. Abner, b. 22 Oct. 1811.

iv. Nancy, b. 17 Dec. 1813.

v. Iva, b. 3 Jan. 1816.

vi. Newman, b. 18 Aug. 1817; m. Jane Draper.

vii. Elmira, b. 30 June 1820; d. 24 Dec. 1905; m. Abraham Day.

No. 1251, page 561. Eleanor<sup>6</sup> Bulkley (Peter<sup>5</sup>, Peter<sup>4</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born 2 Apr. 1781, died 4 Feb. 1873; married 29 Sept. 1799, William Tanner of Sharon, Conn. Six children; for whom see The American Genealogist, 22:259.

No. 1257, page 562. Jabez<sup>6</sup> Bulkley (Moses<sup>5</sup>, Peter<sup>4</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), of Schaghticoke, N.Y., had the ten children listed, of whom Joel<sup>7</sup> had wife Lydia, Stephen<sup>7</sup> had wife Elizabeth, and Abigail<sup>7</sup> was wife of Jonathan Deyo, in 1829. [Dutchess County Deeds, 44:

524; courtesy of Harlow D. Curtis].

No. 1264, page 562. The husband of Abigail<sup>6</sup> Bulkley was Josiah Beardsley, but he was probably not the one of that name born 6 Feb. 1750.

No. 1268, page 565. Howkin<sup>6</sup> Bulkley by second wife Elizabeth Lee had children [family record supplied by Mrs. Harold F. Bulkley, Pelham Manor, N.Y.] as follows:

- vi. Amanda, b. Catskill, N.Y., 25 Oct. 1816; d. Fall River, Kans., 22 Dec. 1906, unm.
- vii. George, b. Cairo, N.Y., 19 Nov. 1818; d. Fall River, Kans., 16 May 1883; m. (1) by 1850 Harriet Barlow, b. 1831, d. Wisconsin, Apr. 1852; m. (2) Woodstock, Ill., 15 Jan. 1857, Mary Francis Whitney, b. Fort Anne, N.Y., 18 Feb. 1834, d. Perry, Iowa, 22 July 1887.

No. 1272, page 566. Mary<sup>6</sup> Bulkley, bapt. Fairfield, Conn., 15 Aug. 1779, died Florence, Huron Co., Ohio, 7 Feb. 1831 aged 51 (g.s.); married 31 July 1800, Joab Squire, who died there 31 May 1867 aged 89. He married second, Harriet (Bentley) Lampson, who died 27 Feb. 1875 aged 72, by whom he had further issue. The children by Mary [supplied by Mrs. A. I. Flint, Pittsfield, Mass., with baptisms added from Trinity Church records, Fairfield, Conn.] were as follows:

- i. Ruth<sup>7</sup>, b. 1801; m. Erastus French.
- ii. Adaline, b. 1802-3; bapt. 8 Aug. 1804; m. John Brooks.
- iii. Munson, b. 2 Nov. 1804; bapt. 13 Jan. 1805; m. Betsey Bentley.
- iv. George, b. 1805-6; bapt. 30 Nov. 1808; m. Fanny French.
- v. Virgil (twin), b. 4 Nov. 1808; bapt. 30 Nov. 1808; res. Defiance, Ohio; m. Rebecca A. Peck.
- vi. Mary (twin), b. 4 Nov. 1808; bapt. 30 Nov. 1808; m. David Hinman.
- vii. William, bapt. 21 Oct. 1810; Mrs. Flint gives him as b. 1807, but since he was not bapt. with the three preceding children, 1810 seems more likely; m. Pamelina Grey.
- viii. Eliza, b. (1812-13); m. William Tillinghast of Toledo.
- ix. Delia, b. 1815; d. unm. at 20.
- x. Charles, b. after 1815 in Ohio; m. Sarah Cogswell.

No. 1296, page 243. Daniel<sup>6</sup> Bulkley (Jabez<sup>5</sup>, Daniel<sup>4</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born at or near Newtown, Conn., about 1768, settled in Unadilla Center, Otsego Co., N.Y., and is buried there with wife Zilpah. Daniel and most of his brothers and their descendants spelled the surname Buckley.

No. 1298, page 574. Billy<sup>6</sup> Bulkley (Jabez<sup>5</sup>, Daniel<sup>4</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born presumably at Newtown, Conn., about 1772, died at Unadilla Center, Otsego Co., N.Y.; married first, at West Stockbridge, Mass., 8 Jan. 1792, Mary Turner, born about 1773, mother of his children; he had a second wife, after Mary's death in 1827. He lived in New Canaan, Columbia Co., N.Y., Unadilla Center, Albany, and returned to Unadilla. A descendant Mrs. Harriette (Buckley) Johnson-Westbrook, of Okmulgee, Okla., has examined Billy's will, deeds and other records.

Children (vi, vii and viii born at Albany, N.Y.):

- i. John J.<sup>7</sup>, b. New Canaan, N.Y., 24 Sept. 1792; d. Freeport, Ill., 29 July 1873; m.
- ii. Mary, m. ——— Limberger.
- iii. Ann, m. 1 Feb. 1817, Moses Burt (from family record, supplied by Arthur D. Fiske, Seattle, Wash.).
- iv. Cynthia, m. ——— Hill.
- v. Amanda, m. ——— Waldron.
- vi. Caroline, b. 24 Sept. 1806; bapt. 5 July 1807.
- vii. Emaline, b. 13 May 1810; bapt. 20 July 1810; m. ——— Nesbet.
- viii. William H., bapt. 1 Jan. 1815.
- ix. Oliver-Ellsworth, b. 2 Oct. 1817 (traditionally at Unadilla, N.Y.); m. Juliette Douglas, b. Franklin, N.Y., 11 Nov. 1816, dau. of Judge Amos and Miriam (Wright) Douglas.

No. 1361, page 593. Edward<sup>6</sup> Tryon (Sarah<sup>5</sup>, Hannah<sup>4</sup>, Charles<sup>3</sup>, Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), did marry Mercy Harris as indicated. Their children were bapt. at Winthrop Parish, Saybrook, Conn. There was one more child than is listed in the book. Of the children:

- ii. Edward, d. 10 June 1842; m. Chloe ———, b. 27 Apr. 1761, d. 29 Sept. 1828 (family record). Was the wife Chloe Williams?
- viii. William, bapt. 6 Apr. 1777.
- ix. Charlotte, bapt. 6 June 1779.

No. 1419, page 610. Aaron<sup>6</sup> Treat (Ashbel<sup>5</sup>, Richard<sup>4</sup>, Dorothy<sup>3</sup>, Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born at Lenox, Mass., 3 May 1777, died at Conquest, N.Y., 28 May 1855; married at Sharon, Conn., 15 Nov. 1795, Betsey Monrow, born 27 Mar. 1780, died 21 Apr. 1869. Of the children:

- ii. Roswell, b. 13 Nov. 1798, d. at Victory, N.Y., 14 Dec. 1882; m. Deborah Hadden, b. 5 Apr. 1801, d. 22 Sept. 1882.

(Courtesy of Leslie Allen Dickinson, M.D., Rochester, N.Y.)

No. 1456, page 622. Ann<sup>6</sup> Hollister (Rebecca<sup>5</sup>, Isaac<sup>4</sup>, Dorothy<sup>3</sup>, Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born at Glastonbury, Conn.,

22 Dec. 1754, died there 29 Jan. 1832 aged 77 (g.s.); married at Glastonbury, 5 Oct. 1777, William Stevens, born ca. 1743, died 9 Aug. 1803 in 60th year (g.s.), son of Benjamin and Dorothy (Olmstead) Stevens. Most of the records of the children below are from a Bible in possession of Mrs. Jeanette Nelson of Portland, Oregon, contributed by Mrs. Emma P. Hough of Denver, Colo.

Children:

- i. William<sup>7</sup>, b. 5 Feb. 1778; d. June 1822.
- ii. Benjamin, b. 31 Dec. 1779; d. 9 Oct. 1826; m. Esther Kelsey.
- iii. Anne, b. 19 Nov. 1781; d. 2 June 1829; m. Justin Kellogg.
- iv. Susy, b. 1 Nov. 1783; d. in 1850 (family record, but 20 Nov. 1853 ae. 69, g.s.); m. at Portland, 14 Feb. 1805, Joseph Goodrich.
- v. Epaphras, b. 24 Mar. 1786; d. 20 Jan. 1827; m. Hannah Blish.
- vi. Dolly, b. 8 June 1788; m. John Rankin.
- vii. Isaac, b. 26 May 1790; d. 29 Feb. 1848; m. 20 Apr. 1819 Abigail<sup>6</sup> Bulkeley (No. 1815, page 701).
- viii. Rebecca, b. 8 Oct. 1792; d. 7 Apr. 1827; m. Josiah Hollister.
- ix. Eunice, b. 11 June 1795; d. 28 Oct. 1827, unm.

No. 6192, page 654. Fanny<sup>7</sup> Bulkeley (Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Benjamin<sup>5</sup>, Charles<sup>4</sup>, Edward<sup>3</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born at Farmington, Conn., about 1791, died in California; married at New Hartford, N.Y., 7 Nov. 1816, Timothy Wilcox, born at Middletown, Conn., in 1792. They lived in Whitestown, N.Y., and had children.

No. 1591, page 657. Hannah<sup>6</sup> Bulkeley (Benjamin<sup>5</sup>, Charles<sup>4</sup>, Edward<sup>3</sup>, Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born at Wethersfield, Conn., 25 June 1775, died at West Stockbridge, Mass., 4 Jan. 1804 aged 37 or 39; married Amos Woodruff, born at Farmington, Conn., 29 Feb. 1763 (pension record), died at West Stockbridge, 17 Oct. 1843 aged 80-7-16. Children, at least a daughter Betsey-Bulkeley<sup>7</sup>.

No. 1595, page 657. Brownell<sup>6</sup> Bulkeley (same descent), baptized at Wethersfield, Conn., 24 Sept. 1786, died at Coventry, Chenango Co., N.Y., 22 July 1865; married in 1812, Dolly North, born about 1787, died 10 Jan. 1847 aged 59, daughter of Reuben and Julianna (Curtis) North of Farmington. Children, born at Coventry:

- i. George<sup>7</sup>, b. 20 Nov. 1814; m. at Norwich, Conn., 4 Oct. 1849, Esther A. Pendleton, dau. of William. Children: Grace<sup>8</sup> (m. Palmer Prentice Peckham, s.p.), Robert A., Frank, and Minnie.
- ii. Francis, b. 16 Apr. 1819; d. at Richland, S.C., 1863;



m. Grace-Joella Adams of Columbia, S.C. He was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., 1838; moved to S.C. where he taught and became a planter. He was a member of the state convention which voted for the secession of that state. Children: Amie<sup>8</sup> (m. George Weston); Francis (unm.); and Julia (unm.).

- iii. Julia North, b. 9 Sept. 1823; d. at San Antonio, Tex., 26 Nov. 1901; m. 1849 Moses-Summer Converse, principal of a private school in Elmira, N.Y., son of Alvin and Matilda (Summer) Converse; had two daughters; a granddaughter, Ruth Seeley (Mrs. Wells A. Hutchins) supplied the above data.

No. 1612, page 659. Chester<sup>6</sup> Bulkeley (Charles<sup>5</sup>, Charles<sup>4</sup>, Edward<sup>3</sup>, Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), and his wife Hannah Buck had children who did not survive. Records of two of them, from Albany newspapers, have been furnished by Mr. J. R. Brown, Jr., of Albany, N.Y.:

- i. Charles-Dean<sup>7</sup>, b. 27 Feb. 1810; d. at Matanzas, Cuba, 29 Dec. 1831 in 22d yr.  
iii. John, b. ca. 1814; d. at Amherst, Mass., 26 May 1833.

No. 1710, page 680. Charlotte<sup>6</sup> Stow (Joseph<sup>5</sup>, Sarah<sup>4</sup>, Edward<sup>3</sup>, Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born 4 Sept. 1786, bapt. at Cromwell, Conn., 8 Oct. 1786; married 27 May 1812, Levi Williams, born 15 Sept. 1788. Children:

- i. Luther<sup>7</sup>, b. Becket, Mass., 4 Feb. 1813; d. 8 Apr. 1818.  
ii. Charlotte, b. Becket 4 Feb. 1815; d. in Illinois 3 Feb. 1904; m. Alonzo Matthews; had 8 children.  
iii. Caroline, b. Tolland, Mass., 12 Aug. 1816; d. at Utica, Mo.; m. 7 Aug. 1844, Dr. George Grover of Lenox, Ohio.  
iv. Julia, b. Tolland 30 Apr. 1818; d. Goshen, Ind., 28 Sept. 1843.  
v. Laura Ann, b. Blandford, Mass., 27 July 1819; d. Erie, Ill., 3 Sept. 1899; m. Salisbury, Mich., 30 Sept. 1840, Dr. Joseph Grover; had 4 children; the wife of a grandson, Mrs. Mildred D. Mudgett, Minneapolis, Minn., supplied the data of this family.  
vi. Catharine, b. Springfield, Mass., 20 Apr. 1821; m. Lenox, Ohio, 13 Apr. 1842, John Chapin, b. New Marlborough, Mass., 10 Dec. 1815.  
vii. Sarah E., b. Springfield 21 Dec. 1822; m. Lawrence Surdan.  
viii. Levi L., b. Lenox, Ohio, 23 Apr. 1825; d. in Missouri 21 Jan. 1883; m. 7 May 1849, Adaline D. Brooks; had 8 children.  
ix. Anneliza, b. Lenox 25 Jan. 1830; m. there 27 Feb. 1848 Warren Matthew.

No. 1849, page 707. Mary-Adams<sup>6</sup> Bulkeley married Joseph Worthington; on this family, see The American Genealogist, 18:231.

No. 1861, page 712. Charles<sup>6</sup> Bulkeley (Charles<sup>5</sup>, John<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), baptized at Colchester, Conn., 6 Feb. 1774, died 13 Sept. 1843; married first, 9 Dec. 1801, Lucy Beman, who died 10 Mar. 1813; married second, 25 Dec. 1813, Cynthia (Powers) Rossiter, who died 10 Dec. 1814 (apparently this should be 1815). The death records are from gravestones copied by a Mrs. Allen of Granville, N.Y., for Mrs. William Cowell of Sioux City, Iowa.

No. 7155, page 717. Frances-Caroline<sup>7</sup> Bulkeley married Henry Salisbury.

No. 1875, page 719. John<sup>6</sup> Taintor (Sarah<sup>5</sup>, Gershom<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born at Colchester, Conn., 23 Sept. 1760, died at New York, N.Y., in 1825; married Sarah Hosford, born 12 June 1770, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1856 [No. 1988, page 302; see correction under that number below]. Children:

- i. Sarah<sup>7</sup>, b. ca. 1789; d. Cincinnati, Ohio, 6 June 1827; m. (1) John Gilmour; m. (2) 20 Feb. 1815, Israel Foote, b. 19 Jan. 1783, d. 21 Sept. 1871. A child by first husband, Caroline<sup>8</sup> Gilmour, m. Judge Francis T. Lathrop of Madison, N.J.; and Henry Latrobe Roosevelt, Ass't Sec'y of the Navy, was of this lineage. Children by the second husband were John Taintor<sup>8</sup> Foote (whose daughter Katharine J. Foote m. Rear-Admiral Philip Henry Cooper) and Mary<sup>8</sup> Foote, wife of Judge Rufus Peckham of the New York Supreme Court.
- ii. Abigail, m. William Gibbons of Madison, N.J. A daughter, Sarah T.<sup>8</sup> Gibbons, m. Ward McAllister.

No. 1881, page 721. Polly<sup>6</sup> Taintor (Sarah<sup>5</sup>, Gershom<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born at Colchester, Conn., 12 May 1777, died at Pomfret, Conn., 15 May 1801; married at Windham, Conn., 25 Aug. 1798, Godfrey Grosvenor, born at Pomfret 26 Sept. 1773, died at Auburn, N.Y., 4 Jan. 1860 aged 87 (monument, Fort Hill Cem.). He was married three times after Polly's death. By Polly he appears to have had a son:

- i. Charles-Taintor<sup>7</sup>, b. ca. 1800-1.

No. 1892, page 728. Lydia<sup>6</sup> Bulkeley (John<sup>5</sup>, Gershom<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born Colchester, Conn., 25 Apr. 1781, died Dartmouth, Mass., 2 Dec. 1864; married first, John Worthington, Jr., bapt. Colchester 12 Feb. 1772, died 5 June 1806; married second, 8 Oct. 1809, Dr. William Bond Mason; and by the latter had, born at Dartmouth: Francis Worthington<sup>7</sup>, b. 4 Nov. 1810; and Harriet Cornelia, b. 3 Aug. 1817.

No. 734<sup>6</sup>, page 735. Augustus-Washington<sup>7</sup> Bulkeley (George<sup>6</sup>, Roger<sup>5</sup>, Gershom<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born Colchester, Conn., 18 Oct. 1805, died Oneida, Ill., 7 Dec. 1879; married Bowery, New York City, 1 Feb. 1829, Margaret-Ann Couenhoven, born N. Y. City 28 Sept. 1805, died Oneida, Ill., 10 Feb. 1886; had issue.

No. 1988, page 743. Sarah<sup>6</sup> Hosford (Abigail<sup>5</sup>, Patience<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Gershom<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born at Hebron, Conn., 12 June 1770, did not marry David Phelps, widower of her sister Jerusha, and his children (Nos. 7637 through 7641) are not in the Bulkeley line. The erroneous statement was accepted from the Phelps Genealogy. Sarah Hosford married her second cousin, John<sup>6</sup> Taintor [see No. 1875, above].

No. 8538, page 812. William<sup>7</sup> Buckley (Burr<sup>6</sup>, William<sup>5</sup>, Peter<sup>4</sup>, Gershom<sup>3</sup>, Peter<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), born 2 Apr. 1821, died Brooklyn, N.Y., 29 July 1908; married first, 1 Mar. 1843, Lavinia Rachel Townsend, who died at Brooklyn, 25 Nov. 1864; married second, Sarah-Elizabeth Ball, who died 4 Dec. 1906; had 6 children by first wife. This branch spelled the name Buckley. A grandson, Lucius-Buckley<sup>9</sup> Andrus, Indianapolis, Ind., favored us with records of his branch, and has since published them.

No. 2271, page 819. Rev. William-Josephus<sup>6</sup> Bulkley (Jonathan<sup>5</sup>, Peter<sup>4</sup>, Gershom<sup>3</sup>, Peter<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), was graduated at Union College, 1814, and was pastor of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, Syracuse, N.Y., and of the Episcopal Church at Manlius, N.Y.

No. 2319, page 829. Clarina<sup>6</sup> Beers married 15 Feb. 1803 Ebenezer<sup>7</sup> Beers, who married second, Abby-Jane Mills, not Whitehead. The statements on pages 543 [No. 4724] and 831 [No. 8876] should be amended accordingly.

Page 883. Conklin<sup>3</sup> Buckley (Job<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>), born Saybrook, Conn., 17 June 1741; m. 7 Jan. 1768, Sarah Spencer.

John Bulkley (now Buckley), of Oxford, N.Y., 1795, married Hannah Decker and had 7 children, for whom see H. J. Galpin, Annals of Oxford (1906). As a son was named Peter, he may be No. 1248, p. 560, whose father was named Peter; but if actually in Oxford as early as 1795, he may be John<sup>4</sup>, son of Conklin<sup>3</sup> above, see page 883.

## BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE SAME GIVEN NAMES

By John G. Hunt and Donald L. Jacobus

Even inexperienced searchers, when they have traced their ancestry into colonial times, have learned that it was very common, when a child died young, for the parents to give the same name to a later child who, as they viewed it, had been given them to replace the child which had been taken from them. But there are genealogists of considerable experience who have never encountered a case where parents bestowed the same baptismal name on two or more surviving children. If such a case has been encountered, they are apt to regard it as a unique happening.

While not common, it did happen, in the period when infant mortality was high, in early American colonial times or in 16th and 17th century England, that parents would give the same name to two or more living children probably to assure that the name would be carried on. This fact has at times led searchers astray, and it may be of interest to cite a few examples.

1. Richard Aleyn of Thaxted, Essex, in his 1508 will (P.C.C., 11 Bennet), lists three sons, all legitimate, named John Aleyn.

2. Sir John Sharpe of Coggeshall, Essex, in his 1518 will (P.C.C., 13 Aylofffe), leaves reversion to Robert Browne, eldest son of testator's sister Isabel, with reversion to Robert, younger brother of aforesaid Robert.

3. Angell Smith died in 1626, lord of the manor of Stratton, Dorset, for 52 years. His daughter, Joane, evidently cherished his memory, for she had two sons named Angell: the first was born in 1602, son of her first husband, George Grey, Esq., of Kingston Maureward, Dorset; the second Angell was by her second husband, Laurence Miller of Frome, Dorset. See Hutchins, Hist. of Dorset, passim; Visitation of Dorset, 1623, pp. 48, 70, 71.

4. Several examples can be found in the peerages. For example, Dugdale in his Baronage (1:596) names two brothers, William le Botiller.

5. Thomas Wheeler "the elder" of Cranfield, co. Bedford, had two sons named Thomas by different mothers as suggested in Families of Old Fairfield (1:662-4) and afterwards confirmed by the will of the father (supra, 14:1-4). The elder son was Thomas, called "Senior," of Fairfield, Conn.; the younger son was Lieut. (later Capt.) Thomas of Fairfield and Stratford and of Concord, Mass.

6. John Lay of Lyme, Conn., died 18 Jan. 1674/5 and

in his will made two days before his death referred to "Son John that I had by my former wife," son James, and "Sons Peter and John, whom I had by my present wife." The son James Lay died unmarried and in his will in 1682 named, with others, his younger brother John Lay and his elder brother John Lay Sr.

7. Samuel<sup>2</sup> Fox (ca.1651-1727) of New London, Conn., had two sons named Samuel, the elder by his first wife, the younger by his third wife. A good account of this family will be found in Fox Family News.

8. A curious case, fully proved by wills, is found in Jacobus, The Waterman Family (1:117-120). Sarah Waterman of Norwich, Conn., married first, Thomas Sluman and had five children including a daughter Sarah. She married second, Capt John Wattles of Lebanon, Conn., who by a first wife, Judith Fitch, had had six children including a daughter Sarah. The second marriage of Wattles to Mrs. Sluman produced seven children, and one of them was also named Sarah. All three Sarahs lived and all three married. Thus, the second Sarah Wattles had a half-sister Sarah Wattles on her father's side, and a half-sister Sarah Sluman on her mother's side. Furthermore, her half-sister Sarah Sluman married her half-brother Samuel Wattles, the bride and groom being merely stepsister and stepbrother to each other.

It follows that, although the genealogist is usually safe in pursuing his method of "elimination of possibilities" when he has provided a recorded husband for a daughter in a certain family, it is advisable not to lose sight of the chance that in one of these unusual cases there may have been two daughters of the same name in the family group he is considering.

Aside from two brothers or two sisters of identical name who lived contemporaneously, one can also be puzzled when an older child grew up, married, but died quite young, and her parents after her death bestowed her name on a much younger child. Several examples of this have been seen, but one example will suffice. Ensign George Clark of Milford, Conn., named his second child by his first wife, Abigail; she was born 1 April 1680, married Joseph Talcott of Hartford (later Governor of Connecticut), gave him two sons, and died 24 March 1704. Some years later, Ensign George Clark had an only child by his third wife, born 4 Jan. 1713/14, and named her Abigail in commemoration of the daughter he had lost. Until the details have been worked out, the will of Ensign George Clark is very confusing, for he names the two sons of "my daughter Mrs. Abigail Talcott, dec'd," and also his "daughter Abigail Curtis wife of Ebenezer Curtis."

## THE OVERTON FAMILY OF SWINESHEAD, LINCOLNSHIRE

By John G. Hunt, B.S.C., Arlington, Virginia

A recent paper [*supra*, 35:182-184] quotes Harleian MS 590 fo. 46 b, which in 1566 stated that Guthlake Overton (ancestor of Bulkeley and other families of New England) was son of Thomas, son of William Overton. After reading the inquisitions post mortem and wills cited below, the correct ancestry of Guthlake Overton appears thus:

I. William Overton before 1361 was enfeoffed of lands in Lincolnshire by John, third Lord Mowbray [*Cal. Inq. Misc.*]; possibly father of:

II. John Overton, in 1393 an executor to the will of Elizabeth, lady of John, lord la Warre of Swineshead, Lincs [Gibbons, *Early Lincs. Wills*; new ed., *Complete Peerage*, sub "de la Warre." Overton and his wife Joan were both named in an indult of 1399 [*Cal. Papal Regs.*, vol V, p. 227] which styles them of noble family and of the diocese of Lincoln. They may have been the same John and Joan Overton who are called man and wife in 1398 [*Close Rolls*], in which case they will have had interests at Lenarton, Yorkshire, and John may then well have been that King's esquire of the same name who in 1394 had a life grant of a tun of red wine to be given him yearly at Hull [*Close and Pat. Rolls*]. John and Joan perhaps had:

III. Thomas Overton, of Swineshead, Lincs., one of a group of Lincolnshire gentry appointed to collect a tax in 1434 [*Pat. Rolls*]; his son was probably:

IV. William Overton, alias "William, son of Cicely Temer." Under both of these styles he is named in *Close Rolls* between 1455 and 1460 in a suit alleging malicious arrest of Overton by Sir Thomas Holand, kt., J.P. of Swineshead; the latter had to enter into a bond for 200 marks in 1460 to keep the peace toward Overton, whose mother, Cicely, died between 1458 and 1460 [*idem*]. Probably about this time Overton married Rose, granddaughter of John Pulter of St. Neots and Somersham, Hunts.; the will of John Pulter, dated 17 Nov. 1452 [*P.C.C.* 4 Stockton, prob. 1455] names his wife Margaret and his son, Thomas Pulter. Between 1464 and 1470 William Overton and Rose his wife, styled granddaughter of John Pulter, dec'd, sued, in Chancery, Thomas (son of said John) and Anne his wife, re messuages in Somersham, Hunts. [Record Office, *Lists and Indexes*, vol. 12, pp. 334, 373; further data on the Pulters can be found in *Close Rolls*, 1465; *i.p.m.*'s, tempore Henry VII; *Huntingdons. Fines, passim*; Bridges and Whalley, *Hist. of*



Northants., passim, and Pat. Rolls, 1486].

William Overton of Swineshead, gent., died 2 June 1486, according to i.p.m., Exchequer Series, 150/556/17 dated in 1522 after the death of Rose, his relict. This inquest shows that his will, dated 1 Aug. 1484, enfeoffed John Willoughby of Broke, Wilts., kt., and others, of his lands, to the use of Rose, his wife, and after her death to the use of Thomas Overton, his son and heir.

Issue of William and Rose Overton:

- i. Thomas, of Swineshead, Lincs., gent, who died testate, without issue, 4 Dec. 1533, per i.p.m. E 150/569/17, dated in 1535. Will, dated 22 Apr. 1533, Lincoln Consist. Court, names wife, Jane, dau. of William and Alice Wylllesford. Prob. 23 Jan. 1533/4.
- ii. Guthlac (Gutlake, Goodlake, Cuthlac or Guthlake), see below.

V. Guthlake Overton was born by 1478, for in 1535 at the i.p.m. of his brother Thomas, he is styled "Cuthlac [sic] Overton of London, gent., aged 57 years and upwards, brother and heir of Thomas Overton."

About 1510 Guthlake Overton married Olyve, daughter of Robert Browne, sr., of Walcot and Southorpe manors in Bernake, Northants., by his wife Isabel Sharpe. Isabel was sister, and in her issue heir, of Sir John Sharpe, kt., of Brockdish, Norfolk, according to his will dated 1518, P.C.C., 13 Ayloffe. Isabel and Sir John were children of Christopher Sharpe, Esq., who in 1481 was of Coggeshall, Essex [Close Rolls; cf. p. 128, Hist. of Coggeshall, by Beaumont, 1895].

Between 1518 and 1589 Guthlake Overton sued, in Chancery, John Turnour and George Quarles, auditors, and Hugh Edwards, executors of John Sharp, kt., for money due Overton as solicitor to Sir John, and for bread and lodging of Robert Browne, his nephew, and teaching him the "facultie of audytorship" [cited Lists and Indices, vol. 38, p. 459].

In 1519 Overton was styled farmer of Temple Rokeley, Wilts. [Ancient Deeds, 2/163], probably a manor of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. His wife was sister to Edward Browne, preceptor of the cell of that order at Swingfield, Kent, perhaps by whose influence Overton became auditor to Sir William Weston, the last prior in England of that order, who was buried in its headquarters priory church of St. Johns, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, in 1540, a native of Boston, Lincs. [D.N.B.]. In a letter dated in Nov. 1534 Weston referred to his auditor, Guthlac Overton. In another letter, dated in Sept. 1536, Weston told Cromwell that his auditor, Guthlac, was dead [L & P, H VIII, passim].

According to i.p.m. E 150/751/24, dated 28 May 1536, Guthlac Overton, Esq., died 20 April 1536, holding "Overton Place" and lands at Swineshead and Byker, Lincs., of Thomas West, lord de la Warre, Thomas Holand, Esq., and William Hussey, Esq. [the three principal landholders of Swineshead]. Overton's relict, Olyve, was still living in St. John's Street in Clerkenwell in 1542 where she died between 19 Dec. 1545 and 7 June following [L & P cited; Jacobus, Bulkeley Genealogy, pp. 19 and 22].

The issue of Guthlac and Olive Overton were:

- i. Edward, see VI below.
- ii. Richard, perhaps of London.
- iii. John.
- iv. Anthony; in Dec. 1539 one Anthony Overton was styled late a monk at Croyland, Lincs. (L & P cited).
- v. William (1525-1609), who became bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (*supra*, 35:183-4; 36:51; and D.N.B.).
- vi. Harry, d. young between 1545 and 1566.
- vii. Clement, d. young between 1545 and 1566.
- viii. Isabel, m. John Cordall of London.
- ix. Rose, who m. John Irby. He was b. by 1517 according to the i.p.m. of his father, Anthony Irby of Gosberton and Swineshead, gent., whose will, dated in 1548 (P. C.C. 11 Poppulwell), showed that the testator had purchased the lands of Edward Overton (VI below) at Swineshead and Byker, Lincs.; these lands were left to John Irby, husband of Rose Overton. They were the parents of Olive Irby, wife of Rev. Edward Bulkeley and ancestress of Bulkeley and other families of New England (see Bulkeley Genealogy).  
The third husband of Rose Overton was Richard Beauwe, secretary to "therl of Lestr" (Harl. MS cited above), i.e., to Sir Robert Dudley, K.G., who was created Earl of Leicester 1563. As relict of Richard Beauwe, Rose was buried in the quire at St. James, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, 16 May 1579 (Par. Reg. of St. James).
- x. Katharine, m. Hall of Suff.
- xi. Martha. In the will of Olyve Overton, 19 Dec. 1545, the testatrix left her "daughter Martha a tablet of gold and a standing cup all gilt that remaineth in the hands of my lady St. John, to have the same...." Martha later m. John Deveyk, secretary to William Paulet, which Paulet had been created lord St. John in 1539 and was made Lord Treasurer in 1550; see the peerages and D.N.B.
- xii. Mary, a nun in 1539/40 (cited L & P). She may have m. William le Grys or le Grice of Brockdish, Norfolk; for Mary's sister Rose made William Le Gris her executor and gave legacies to his children (Bulkeley Genealogy, p. 20). The Visitations of Norfolk name le Grys and his issue, but fail to state the name of his wife.

VI. Edward Overton bore arms, "azure, a chevron ermine between three unicorns' heads erased argent." The Overtons of Helmseley, Yorks., perhaps cousins, bore "sable, a chevron between three peacocks' heads erased argent [Foster's ed., Vis. of Yorkshire, p. 448, #24].

Having sold the ancestral lands in Lincolnshire, as shown above, Edward Overton removed to Somersham, Huntingdonshire, where he had evidently inherited lands from his grandmother, Rose Pulter. He, who was aged fifteen years and more in May 1536 at the i.p.m. of his father, married, after 19 Dec. 1540, Barbara, daughter of Godfrey Fulnetby and Elizabeth Goodrick [Vis. of Lincs., Harl Soc. Pub., vol. 50, p. 377].

Edward Overton, gent., levied a fine in 1560 against William Godericke and Elizabeth his wife re lands in Somersham and Pydley [Hunts. Fines].

The following issue of Edward and Barbara Overton were living in 1566: (named in the cited Harl. MS)

- i. Thomas, son and heir.
- ii. Rooke.
- iii. Christopher, evidently named for his great-grandsire, Christopher Sharp, above. Proceedings in Chancery, tempore Elizabeth, state: "O-o-3: Christopher Overton vs. Thomas Awder re obligations in Hunts. and Somerssets."
- iv. Margaret.
- v. Elizabeth.

I have not traced this family further.

#### WHO WANTS WHAT AND WHERE

BARTLETT. Wanted, parentage of Mary Bartlett, b. 1706, d. Jan. (or June) 9, 1759, m. Nathaniel Norton at Suffield, Conn. He was b. Feb. 17, 1702/3, d. July 6, 1776.

Mrs. Martin Hultander, 3718 Beecher Road, Flint3, Mich.

ANDREWS. Wanted, ancestry of Charles N. Andrews who m. before 1845 Nancy Phelps (1823-1916), dau. of Israel and Ruth (Hawley) Phelps of Moravia, Cayuga Co., N.Y. Charles N. Andrews and wife were at Rockford, Ill., by 1845. He is listed as a doctor in the Rockford Directory of 1866. He had three children: Eliza Helen, Irma Theoda, and Guy Abernathy.

Mrs. John C. Lightfoot, 8 Barrett Lane, Port Chester, New York

ELIZABETH<sup>2</sup> (TOMSON) SWIFT OF MIDDLEBORO, MASS.

By Mrs. John E. Barclay, F.A.S.G., Whitman, Mass.

The following article is based primarily on material in the possession of Mr. Clarence A. Torrey of Boston, Mass., which he kindly lent me for publication, and which I extended somewhat by further research.

Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Tomson, daughter of John and Mary (Cook) Tomson did not marry William<sup>3</sup> Swift of Sandwich. Although Mr. George Ernest Bowman has stated explicitly in The Mayflower Descendant that he was her husband, the wills and other material on which he based that deduction merely mention her as Elizabeth Swift. The name of her husband does not appear in any of them, although we do find her son Thomas named. Mr. Bowman also stated that the marriage record of William Swift and Elizabeth Tomson "has not been found." Even without the marriage record it is difficult to understand how Mr. Bowman, known to have been exceedingly careful and cautious, could have reached his conclusions without some reservations and doubts. Examining the material cited by Mr. Bowman, the following facts stand out:

There is no marriage record for William<sup>3</sup> Swift. We know he had a wife Elizabeth, but nowhere does her name appear to identify her as Elizabeth Tomson.

The name "William" Swift nowhere appears to identify him as her husband. She is always called "daughter Elizabeth Swift" [MD 30:49, 110] or "sister Elizabeth Swift" [MD 19:135].

In the will of her father, John Tomson (Plym. Prob. 1:241-5, MD 4:22), dated 23 Apr. 1696, he names wife Mary, sons John, Jacob, Thomas and Peter; to daughters: Mary Tabor, £35 "besides what is due to me from her husband"; to Esther Read, £33 "besides what is due to me from her husband"; to Elizabeth Swift, £25, and "to my grandson Thomas Swift £10 when he cometh to ye age of one and twenty and if he should dye before then it shall be forthwith paid unto his mother"; to daughter Sarah Tomson, £40; to Lidia Soul, £34, besides what she hath already; to Mary Tomson, £40.

If each daughter was to receive £40 as her portion, as indicated by the amounts left the unmarried daughters, then Elizabeth Swift had received either £15 or £5, depending on whether the £10 to her son Thomas is to be interpreted as part of her share. But immediately the question arises, why did John Tomson bequeath to only one grandchild, the son of Elizabeth Swift? In this connection I wish also to bring out the point: if Elizabeth Tomson had married William<sup>3</sup> Swift, the Sandwich vital records show the following children: William the "eldest" son, b. 24 Jan. 1679; Benjamin, no birth

record but probably second son and named in his father's will; Joseph, b. Nov. 1687; Samuel, b. Dec. 1690; Joanna, b. 169- [worn]; Thomas, b. Dec. 169- [worn]; Elizabeth and Thankful, twins, b. 11 Jan. 169- [worn]; and Josiah and Ebenezer, no dates entered. It is clear that William<sup>3</sup> Swift had at least four sons born before Thomas, and that Thomas may have been born 1694-5, a year or so before John Tomson made his will. If this was John Tomson's grandson Thomas Swift, why was he the only Swift grandchild remembered? And why did Tomson bequeath to his daughter this £10, if her son died before 21, and not state "among her surviving children," the usual procedure?

An agreement dated 19 June 1696 [Plym. Prob. 1:243] of John Tomson's heirs in regard to their mother's share, was signed (some by mark) by: John Tomson, Jacob Tomson, Thomas Tomson, Peter Tomson, Thomas Tabor, William Read, Elizabeth Swift, Sarah Tomson, James Soule, and Marcy Tomson. Here we learn the names of three husbands of the daughters, but it is significant that Elizabeth's husband does not sign. If he were living, would he not have to sign? William<sup>3</sup> Swift was still alive. This, taken together with the bequest to her and her son would seem to indicate that she was a widow with only one child, viz. Thomas Swift, when her father made his will. Subsequent records will prove this to be the situation.

The wills of William<sup>2</sup> Swift and his son William are given in MD 30:110 and should be read in this connection together with Mr. Bowman's comments. William<sup>3</sup> Swift died between 17 June 1700 (date of his will) and 1 May 1701 (date of inventory) and his widow Elizabeth was executrix. Thus, he was living when John Tomson made his will 23 Apr. 1696 and when the heirs signed the agreement of 19 June 1696. We might add that the names of William<sup>3</sup> Swift's children are not Tomson names.

A marriage record has come to light which throws an entirely different light on the subject and, considered with other records, proves that William<sup>3</sup> Swift was not the husband of Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Tomson.

Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Tomson was born at Barnstable 28 Jan. 1654 [MD 14:86]; no record of her death has been found. However, there are indications that she died between 14 Jan. 1717, date of Bristol County deed 11:340, and 21 Sept. 1717, date of her father-in-law's will. Both will be discussed later. She married Thomas<sup>3</sup> Swift of the Dorchester Swift family. The record will be found among the "Marriage Bonds" required under Governor Andros [Suffolk Court Files, Nos. 12996 to 130016] published in the New England Hist. & Gen. Register, 64: 189, and reads:

"Thomas Swift of Weymouth Husbandman and Elizabeth Thompson of Weymouth Spinster," dated 22 Sept. 1687; Hezekiah King of Weymouth Husbandman, surety.

Only one child has come to light and all the circumstances seem to indicate that there were no others. In Weymouth Vital Records [1:286] we find the birth record of Thomas Swift, child of Thomas and Elizabeth, 15 Nov. 1687.

Thomas<sup>3</sup> Swift was born at Dorchester, Mass., 30 July 1659, son of Thomas<sup>2</sup> and Elizabeth (Vose) Swift of Dorchester, and grandson of Thomas<sup>1</sup> and Elizabeth (Capen) Swift. Date of his death has not been found, but it is certain that he died before 23 Apr. 1696 (date of John Tomson's will), and that accounts for his not signing the agreement with the other husbands. It also provides the reason why her son Thomas was the only grandchild named in John Tomson's will, he being the only grandchild whose father was deceased; and furthermore an unpleasant relationship existed between his mother and her father-in-law, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Swift, as disclosed by the latter's will, so that Elizabeth's boy would not be likely to inherit much from the Swift side.

The will of Thomas<sup>2</sup> Swift [Suffolk Prob. 20:224], dated 21 Sept. 1717, shows clearly that his son Thomas was dead leaving a widow and son Thomas but no other children and that some provision had previously been made for the widow and child. The will gives "to Thomas Swift reputed son of my son Thomas Swift deceased 10 s. besides the £20 I have given under my hand to pay to him and what is behind that I promised his mother and he shall have no more of my estate." The marriage bond, the recorded birth of the son Thomas less than two months thereafter, and the wording in the above will, are self-explanatory and need little comment, but the following observations may be helpful to those interested in this family.

Esther Tomson, sister of the above Elizabeth, had married William Read of Weymouth about 1675 and had a large family. It may be inferred that Elizabeth was living with the Reads when she married Thomas Swift, and this would account for her being called "of Weymouth" in the marriage bond. She was then 32, and Thomas Swift, 28. When her father made his will, she was 41 and her son Thomas, about 9. When her father-in-law made his will 21 Sept. 1717, if she had been living she would have been 62 and her son Thomas 30. From the wording of this will I am inclined to believe that she had died only a short time before the will was drawn. There is some slight evidence that she was living 14 Jan. 1716/17, date of a deed (to be cited later) to her son in which land of the widow Swift appears.



Mr. Waldo C. Sprague of Wollaston has furnished me with the following additional data: "The History of Weymouth shows that William Read lived in an old house on Pleasant Street in South Weymouth that was still standing in part in 1888. In the will of Thomas<sup>2</sup> Swift of Milton he mentions his daughter Elizabeth Pratt but she is not therein identified further. The History of Weymouth shows she was the second wife of Lieut. John<sup>3</sup> Pratt (Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Matthew<sup>1</sup>). She was born at Milton 21 Aug. 1662 and died 25 Dec. 1736 in her 74th year. In the little old burying ground on Pleasant Street, South Weymouth, there is a mutilated stone with the date clearly legible and a footnote inscribed 'Mrs. Elizth Pratt' next to that of Lieut. John Pratt who died Febry 8th 1743, in ye 81st year of his age.' Here we have in the same neighborhood on Pleasant Street, South Weymouth, a sister of Elizabeth Tomson and a sister of Thomas Swift which easily explains their presence in Weymouth and their meeting there."

From the foregoing we can see that a new search had to be made for the heirs of Elizabeth (Tomson) Swift. When Mercy Tomson, her sister, died unmarried in Halifax, Mass., 19 Apr. 1756, we know that all her brothers and sisters were dead. She left no real estate by which they could be traced, but the final settlement of her estate [Plym. Prob. 14:71] dated 24 July 1756 shows it was divided among all the children of her brothers and sisters, among them the heirs of Elizabeth Swift. The names of these heirs do not appear in any of the estate papers (see MD 19:135). The original docket was searched at Plymouth.

Thomas<sup>4</sup> Swift, born at Weymouth 15 Nov. 1687, married at Scituate, Mass., 28 June 1711, Rachel<sup>4</sup> Stockbridge [Scituate V.R. 2:273]. She was born at Scituate 9 Apr. 1690 [ibid. 1:336], daughter of Charles<sup>3</sup> Stockbridge and his first wife Abigail (of unknown parentage). Both of them probably died in Mansfield, Conn., and this district should be searched for land and probate records.

To return to the widow Elizabeth (Tomson) Swift, there is at Taunton, Mass., a Bristol County deed [7:373], "Elizabeth Tomson of Weymouth widow" bought of John and Samuel Brown et al. of Rehoboth, Mass., 60-70 acres more or less in Swansey" 11 July 1712. Later deeds show that this land was situated in that section which on 18 Nov. 1717 became Barrington, Mass., and finally, on 15 Feb. 1747, Barrington, R.I. This should be kept in mind, for all deeds between these dates refer to them and this property as "Barrington, Bristol County, Province of Mass." The next deed as well as those that follow show that this Swift family removed

to Swansea.

The deed mentioned previously [11:340] dated 14 Jan. 1716/17 is from Joseph Brown of Rehoboth to Thomas Swift of Swansea, selling 6 1/2 acres in Swansea, bounded south on the Creek, north by land of Samuel Humphrey, east partly by land of said Humphrey and partly the land of the widow Swift. This is the last reference I have found to the widow Swift as still living.

There is another deed [13:348<sup>2</sup>], "Thomas Swift to Samuel Humphrey," land he bought of Joseph Brown. This is so badly blurred it is impossible to read except a few words here and there, but it is apparently the land above mentioned and is recorded 10 Feb. 1720.

Little was found in Swansea or in Barrington records pertaining to the Swift family, yet the son and his family must have lived there about 25 years and it is probable that all his children except the first were born there. Thomas Williams Bicknell, History of Barrington (1898), p. 218, shows in a "Record of those that are admitted to full communion in the Church of Christ in Barrington from 13 Nov. 1728": Rachel, wife of Thomas Swift, 6 Sept. 1729. Also, in 1731 [p. 259]: Thomas Swift was allowed 3 s. for mending the stocks.

In the vital records of Swansea and Barrington as printed, the name Swift appears but once: Ruth Swift m. int. 28 Feb. 1735 to Thomas Barnes.

We next turn to Plymouth County Deeds. 28:119: Thomas Swift of Barrington, county of Bristol, Province of Mass., yeoman, to Recompense Tiffany of Barrington, cordwainer, "all the right and dower of thirds in the estate of Charles Stockbridge of Hanover, Mass., deceased, which was by order of the Superior Court at Plymouth A D 1732 set out to Rachel Swift, Hannah Stockbridge, Ruth Allen, and Experience Tiffany, children of ye said deceased the right and dower of thirds in ye said estate which belonged unto Anna Stockbridge wife and relict of ye aforesaid Charles Stockbridge"..... 7 June 1733.

Bristol County Deeds, 22:79, a mortgage: John Toggood of Barrington to Thomas Swift of same place, 10 3/4 acres, part of a 40-acre lot lately the estate of Capt. Samuel Lowe deceased, lying at the head of Barnes' Lane, also one messuage containing a dwelling house wherein Recompense Tiffany now dwells, with about 1/2 acre thereto adjoining, being all the land that was Recompense Tiffany's aforesaid where said house stands. ....dated 7 May 1733. The mortgage was discharged 3 June 1735.

Plymouth Deeds, 28:119 (there are two on this page): Thomas Swift of Barrington and Rachel his wife, ye wife Rachel being one of ye daughters of Charles Stockbridge

late of Hanover in ye county of Plymouth deceased, for £165 paid by Recompense Tiffany of Barrington cordwainer, "all that portion....interest in and unto ye real estate of ye said Charles Stockbridge deceased which was by order of the Superior Court set out to ye said Rachel Swift...." 7 June 1733. Signed by Thomas Swift; Rachel Swift by mark.

Bristol County Deeds, 26:165: Thomas Swift of Barrington sold to Ebenezer Tiffany of Barrington a certain farm, tract or parcel of land in Barrington containing by estimation 60 acres more or less, being chiefly upland and some salt meadow with the housing and buildings thereon, being the farm whereon said Thomas Swift now dwells....being the land which my honored mother Elizabeth Swift purchased of John Brown (et al.) with some meadow adjoining which was since purchased. Dated 4 April 1738. Signed Thomas Swift; Rachel Swift by mark.

This is the last deed found in the name of Thomas Swift in this district. We learn from this that he and his wife had disposed of all their property in the Swansea-Barrington area, and from Plymouth deeds it appears they had sold all their rights in the estate of her father, Charles Stockbridge. From subsequent records it is evident that they removed to Mansfield, Conn.

Children of Thomas<sup>4</sup> and Rachel (Stockbridge) Swift:

- i. Thomas<sup>5</sup>, b. at Scituate, Mass., 29 Mar. 1712 (Scituate V.R. 1:350). Nothing further has been found referring to him.
- ? ii. Ruth, possibly a daughter and if so, probably b. at Swansea about 1715; m. at Barrington, intention 28 Feb. 1735 to Thomas Barnes, probably son of Samuel and Jean, b. 25 Apr. 1713; d. at Barrington 29 June 1800 in 88th yr. No record of her death found and no children appear in the printed vital records of Swansea or Barrington. I found no proof she was a daughter of Thomas and Rachel Swift, but deeds show the family of Barnes with property adjoining Swift.
- iii. John, b. probably at Barrington about 1718; d. at Mansfield, Conn.; m. there 7 June 1743 Jerusha Clarke, "daughter of Aaron late of Mansfield dec." (V.R. p. 287). She was b. at Lebanon 4 Sept. 1721; d. at Mansfield as "widow of J. Swift" 17 Jan. 1811 aged 89 yrs. (p. 427). Nine children recorded.
- iv. Elizabeth, b. probably at Barrington about 1720-1; no record of her death found, but we know she was living 14 Nov. 1785 (as per deed below). She m. (1) at Mansfield, Conn., 5 Nov. 1747, Mehuman Stebbins, called "daughter of Mr. Thomas Swift of Mansfield" (V.R. p. 284; First Ch. Rec. p. 415). He was b. at Mansfield 7 June 1721, son of Mehuman and Mary Stebbins. Date of his death was not found, but it occurred before 1756 when his widow remarried. They had

at least four children recorded at Mansfield. She m. (2) at Ashford, Conn., 22 Apr. 1756 (V.R. 2:57) Zachariah Bicknell, son of Zachariah<sup>4</sup> and Katherine (Tiffany) Bicknell. He was b. at Ashford 5 May 1723 (V.R. 1:31); d. there 6 Apr. 1798. She was his second wife; his first wife Elizabeth, probably daughter of Edward Sumner, d. 30 Aug. 1752. I could find evidence of but one child by Elizabeth (Swift) Stebbins: Zachariah<sup>5</sup>, b. ca. 1759. The Bicknell Genealogy states that she d. in 1760, but the deed below shows that she was living 14 Nov. 1785.

- v. Abigail, b. probably at Barrington ca. 1730; d. at Mansfield, Conn., 2 Aug. 1803 (V.R. p. 335); m. (1) as "daughter of Mr. Thomas Swift" at Mansfield, 13 Sept. 1750, Isaac Hall (V.R. p. 245; Ch. Rec. reads 14 Sept.). He was b. at Mansfield 30 Dec. 1730 (p. 93), son of Theophilus<sup>3</sup> and Ruth (Sargent) Hall of the Yarmouth, Mass., family. He probably d. at Mansfield 6 Aug. 1757. They had four children recorded. She m. (2) at Mansfield, 21 Aug. 1760, Zachariah Parker, Jr. (p. 417), and record states he was b. at Weston, Mass., 27 Oct. 1732, son of Lt. Zachariah and Rebecca (Mansfield V.R. p. 136). Date of his death not found; six children recorded.
- vi. Rachel, b. at Barrington ca. 1732; no record of her death found, but deed below shows she was living, a widow, on 14 Nov. 1785. She m. at Mansfield, 13 Sept. 1750, James Cummings (p. 415, Ch. Rec.). His parentage is not apparent. They had four children recorded at Ashford, Conn.

It is a deed [Plymouth County Deeds, 65:41] which reveals four of the above children of Thomas and Rachel (Stockbridge) Swift. "John Swift of Mansfield, yeoman; Zachariah Parker and Abigail his wife, of Mansfield; Zachariah Bicknell of Ashford, yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife; and Rachel Cummings of Ashford, widow, all in the county of Windham, Conn., for 18 pounds paid by David Stockbridge of Hanover, release, remise, acquit.... all right title interest each of us have in the real estate of Experience Tiffany, widow, of Hanover, Mass., deceased, bounded south by land of Recompense Tiffany ....dated 14 Nov. 1785; acknowledged same day; recorded 23 Dec. 1785.

This refers to the estate of Experience (Stockbridge) Tiffany, widow of Recompense Tiffany, who died without issue, sister of Rachel (Stockbridge) Swift and thus aunt of the above Swift children.

All who can prove descent from the above named Swift children can claim descent through Elizabeth Tomson from Francis Cooke of the Mayflower.

## DAYTON AND IRELAND OF SOUTH JERSEY

By Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., M.S., F.A.S.G.

## I

Another Child of Ephraim Dayton?

Over several years the writer has collected data relative to the Dayton family of South Jersey, and has recently published a revised list of the children of the first Daytons of Cumberland County, N.J. [*supra*, 34:5-11]. Recently, in transcribing the tax records of Deerfield Twp. of that county for 1779, the writer came across the name of Dayton Ireland.

As we are all aware such a name, unless it is the same as the father's name, is usually indicative of the mother's surname. The notes of Mr. Charles E. Sheppard (voluminous on most families of this area) are silent on the family of Ireland. In none of the will abstracts of the New Jersey Archives does the name of Dayton Ireland appear, nor is it seen in the grantor or grantee indexes of the deeds on file at Trenton. Earlier tax lists are uninformative. There appears to have been no earlier Dayton Ireland, and his parentage does not appear. The following data appear relevant.

On 9 Sept. 1761, David Dayton, of Grest Egg Harbor, signed a marriage bond for a license he obtained for Jacob Ireland to marry Barbara Tyce. Before and after this marriage David Dayton was of Fairfield, Cumberland County. Great Egg Harbor was the seat of most of the Irelands of South Jersey.

Daton Ireland served in the Continental Line as a private. No dates appear, nor county, in the reference: Jerseymen in the Revolution, page 218.

Ratables of Deerfield Twp. (which adjoins Fairfield) Cumberland County, Sept. 1779, list only two Irelands and no Daytons:

Daton Ireland	200 acres of improved land.
Silas Ireland	100 acres of improved land, 2 cattle.

3 Dec. 1751, will of Jacob Ireland of Hopewell Twp., Cumberland County, carpenter: wife Mary, sons Jacob, Ananias, Amos, Silas, Isaac. Executors: wife and Joseph Goulden. Witnesses: William Russell, Thomas Reeves and Patrick Mitchell. Proved 21 Jan. 1752. Inventory taken 14 Jan. 1752 (£109-5-8) by Jonathan Brown and Richard Terry. His widow Mary died intestate 4 May 1754, bond of Timothy Brooks as administrator, Jonathan Bowen fellow-bondsman. Inventory (£87-9-0) taken by Jonathan Bowen and Daniel Biggs. On 15 July 1767, Micajah and Israel Ireland of Cumberland County, wards, children of Jacob Ireland of said county, deceased,

make choice of brother Ananias Ireland as guardian in presence of William Russell and Thomas Bacon. Said Ananias Ireland of Hopewell Twp., carpenter, gave bond as guardian, with Joseph Ayars fellow-bondsman.

22 Jan. 1777, will of Sarah Dayton, widow of Ephraim, was witnessed by Israel Ireland (son of Jacob) and by Elizabeth Ireland. Among those taking the inventory was David Ireland.

16 Mar. 1769, Philip Souther of Hopewell Twp. in his will bequeaths 100 acres "I purchased of Silas Ireland."

16 Aug. 1771, Ephraim Brooks of Fairfield, intestate, inventory 12 Aug. 1771 by Elias Sheppard and Silas Ireland.

17 Apr. 1758, Silas Ireland Jr. of Cohansey, Fairfield Twp., intestate. Inventory (£71-12-5) taken by David Sayres, Philip Shepherd. Bond of widow Mary as administrator, with Jonathan Sheppard and David Sayre both of Fairfield as bondsmen.

6 Dec. 1759, Silvanus Shepherd of Cohansey, Cumberland County, divides his personal property between his brothers Samuel and Abraham Shepherd, under age, Mary and Sary Prestons, Grace Pauling, Phebe daughter of Silas Ireland, and Joseph Ireland. Executor: Henry Westcoat. Witnesses: David Sayre, Silas Ireland, Mary Ireland. Proved 5 Feb. 1760. Inventory 15 Jan. 1760 by Nathan Lorange and Lewis Whitacar. Account 14 Nov. 1761 by David Westcoat, executor of Henry Westcoat, deceased executor of Silvanus Shepherd. [Silvanus was the son of Samuel Shepherd, son of John.] Silvanus had witnessed 13 July 1751 the will of Benjamin Stratton of Cohansey who left a wife Abigail and children.

A Gloucester County marriage license was issued 3 Apr. 1814 to Daten Ireland and Jane Champion; from the date, this could be a son or grandson of the first Dayton Ireland.

Ratables of Hopewell Twp., Sept. 1779:

Ananias Ireland 50 acres of improved land, cattle, horses, grist mill.

David Ireland 14 acres improved land, cattle, horses.

Ratables of Fairfield Twp., Sept. 1779:

Ephraim Daten householder.

Joseph Dayton 100 acres improved land, cattle, horses.

Prudence Dayton, widow 50 acres improved land, cattle, horses.

From the above we can make the following deductions. Silas Jr. would have been born say 1725, possibly son of Silas (Sr.) who witnessed the will of Silvanus Shepherd. Jacob Ireland would have been born about 1718, since his eldest son Jacob was of age 1761 when David



Dayton obtained the marriage license for him. Since Jacob named his second son Ananias (an uncommon name, but peculiar to the Sayre family), we can suppose that his wife was probably a Sayre. He also had a son Amos (which connects him with the Great Egg Harbor family) and a son Silas, which would be a possible indication that his father was Silas (Sr.) and that he was the older brother of Silas Jr. His will was written in December of 1751 and proven in January of 1752. From the fact that in 1767 two minor children of his, Micajah and Israel, who are not named in his will, chose their older brother Ananias as guardian, we can suppose them to be posthumous twins, since it would be unusual for a father writing a will as complete as Jacob's to fail to provide for minor children. This very fact would eliminate any possibility that Dayton Ireland could be a posthumous child of Jacob.

Now Silas Jr. was of Cohansey, Fairfield, adjacent to Deerfield Twp., while Jacob's family was of the more distant Hopewell Twp. In Deerfield we found Dayton and Silas Ireland in the 1779 list. We may suppose, then, that these two are children of Silas Jr. and his wife Mary, who was then probably a Dayton.

The David Dayton who obtained the marriage license for Jacob Ireland can only be David (no. 6), son of Ephraim (no. 1) [*supra*, 34:6, 7]. If the above suppositions are correct, Jacob was a nephew of Silas Jr. (who had wife Mary) and son of a Sayre wife. By a coincidence, David Sayre is prominent in the estate of Silas Jr. and in that of Silvanus Shepherd. The only Dayton of sufficient age and of proper geographical connections to be the father of a Mary who could be the wife of Silas Ireland Jr. is Ephraim Dayton, father of David. David would then be brother-in-law of Silas Jr. David Dayton's wife has not been positively identified but was probably Ann, daughter of David Sayre, Sr.

It is interesting also to speculate on the relationship between Silvanus Shepherd and Silas Ireland Sr. That there was some relationship seems probable, since his daughter Phebe, and Joseph Ireland, who was probably his son, were both legatees.

## II

### The First Wife of Ephraim Dayton

In the Dayton article referenced above, it was stated under Ephraim Dayton (no. 1) that Ephraim was married twice, and that his first wife, the mother of his children, was probably one Bethiah Dayton who witnessed 18 Sept. 1716 the will of Ebenezer Allen of Cohansey, Salem County. (This Ebenezer had married the widow of

Thomas Alderman, whose will dated 13 Aug. 1715 Ephraim Dayton and his brother-in-law Henry Buck had witnessed.) Mr. Donald Lines Jacobus has identified her as the daughter of Joshua<sup>3</sup> Curtiss (Capt. William<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) who as Bethyah Daughton shared in the distribution of her father's estate on 7 Feb. 1708/9, in Stratford, Conn.

Joshua Curtiss, born in Stratford, Conn., had been an original proprietor of Woodbury, Conn., in 1672. He purchased 100 acres in Cohansey 10 June 1697 with the original proprietors of Fairfield, New Jersey, and was there by 25 May 1701 when he witnessed the will of Nathaniel Bacon at Cohansey. From the records of his estate, probated in Connecticut, we know that he died in Cohansey in 1706. Bethiah was baptized at Woodbury, Conn., 28 Feb. 1685/6.

#### RECENT BOOKS

THE DUNAWAYS OF VIRGINIA. Compiled by A. Elizabeth Clendening. Published by S. Judson Dunaway, Ogunquit, Maine, 1959. Cloth, 156 plus v pp. Illustrated.

This is an excellent account, based on much research and well documented, of the descendants of Derby Dunaway of Lancaster County, Virginia, where he appears of record as early as 1682 and died in 1729. Of his three sons, John, William and Samuel, the latter two left descendants who carried the surname. The two branches are treated separately, and there are charts for each branch. The subject of a family coat-of-arms is discussed wisely.

Earlier Dunaways, Stephen (1654) and John (1667) appear in Virginia records, but a connection is not established. The compiler thinks that Derby Dunaway of Lancaster County, Va., was probably identical with a man of the same name who with wife Mary on 9 Apr. 1674 proved their right to land in St. Mary's County, Maryland, for services performed in that province; but since the Lancaster County man completed an apprenticeship there and was set free 20 May 1682, it seems improbable that he was a married man in Maryland eight years earlier. The will of Henry Stoneham of Lancaster County in 1705 names his daughters Mary wife of "Darby" Dunaway and Anna wife of "Sam:" Dunaway. Presumably this was a case of two brothers marrying two sisters, and that is borne out by the fact that Derby gave the name Samuel to one of his sons. However, no account is given of this earlier Samuel Dunaway and his name does not appear in the index, although his wife Anna is indexed under both Stoneham and Dunaway.

THE ANCESTRY OF DUDLEY WILDES 1759-1820 of Topsfield, Massachusetts. By Walter Goodwin Davis. Portland, Maine, 1959. Paper, 193 p.

Unless we have lost count, this is the fourteenth monograph issued by Mr. Davis, each dealing with one segment of his ancestry. A full account of each family is given, with generous treatment of collaterals. The families which appear in the present book are Wildes, Averill, Howlett, Clarke, Perkins, Gould, Towne, and Dorman, all of Topsfield, French, Wood and Foster, of Ipswich, Symonds, Porter and Hathorne, of Salem, Beane of London, England, and Blessing of Great Yarmouth, co. Suffolk, England. A number of these families have been traced in England, some for the first time, and the documentation is excellent both for the English and the American parts of the pedigrees.

The Gould family dealt with is that of Zacheus of Topsfield, correctly identified as brother of Jeremy of Weymouth. A third brother was John whose widow Judith left a will showing that in 1650 she had two children, Nathan and Sarah, in New England. Mr. Davis follows the family genealogy in supposing that this Nathan was the founder of the Amesbury family. The late Col. C. E. Banks believed that the son of John and Judith was Nathan Gold (or Gould) of Fairfield, Conn., who was in New England before 1650, whereas the Nathan of Massachusetts in an affidavit stated that "he came into this Country and Town" in September 1652. The identification either way seems inconclusive.

Mr. Davis himself calls attention to an inadvertent error; on the chart the wife of Joseph Porter should be Anna, not Elizabeth, Hathorne, Elizabeth being Anna's sister who married Joseph's brother. The same correction applies to page 138, fifth line from the bottom.

THE EARLY DAYTONS AND DESCENDANTS OF HENRY, JR. By Donald Lines Jacobus and Arthur Bliss Dayton. New Haven Colony Historical Society, 114 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn., 1959. Cloth, 93 p.; map; illustrations; indexed.

The first 36 pages, dealing with the early descendants of Ralph Dayton of East Hampton, N.Y., were prepared by the present writer. One error should be corrected: on page 32, in listing the children of Brewster<sup>6</sup> Dayton, Polly should be entered as the first child by the second wife, not as the youngest child of the first wife. The original Stratford records give impossibly conflicting dates for the second marriage and the birth of Polly, and the compiler made a wrong guess as to the solution of this dilemma.

The second part of the book, from page 39 to the

end, including the index and the final preparation of the entire book, is the work of Dr. Dayton and deals with his branch which descends from Henry<sup>5</sup> Dayton, Jr., who came from Brookhaven, L.I., and settled in what is now Marlborough, Conn. Dr. Dayton possessed a fine Bible record and other family papers and collected much from other descendants; the pictures and a map add to the interest of the book. One anecdote relates to Mehetabel (Stratton) Dayton who lived to be within a few days of 105 years. At 102, when her maiden daughter Pamela died at the age of 76, the old lady is said to have remarked after the funeral: "Yes, Pamela was a good gal but she always was unhealthy; I never did think I'd raise her."

THE SIMONSON FAMILIES OF STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK. By Elmer Garfield Van Name, LL.B., LL.D., 230 Bellevue Avenue, Haddonfield, N.J. 1959. Paper, 20 p.

This is a most valuable brochure, tracing for at least five generations the known descendants of Barent Symonsen of New York, whose son Symon founded the Staten Island family. A great deal of original research has been done, and a great deal of information compressed into a few pages. In fact, the data would be somewhat easier for the reader to follow, if the type were a little larger, if there were more spacing, and if the family groups were split up more, with reference numbers for individuals to carry them back and forwards.

A great deal of miscellaneous information is appended concerning Simonsons of Staten Island who are as yet unconnected with the main stem. Descendants of this and related families should be very grateful to the compiler for making the results of his labors available even though we think a less compressed form of presentation would be desirable; and an index would be a great help, especially to those interested in families brought in by marriage.

THE CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN OF NICHOLAS HOLTZ-LÄNDER AND ANNA MAGDALENA JÄNEWIN. Compiled by Charles M. Sandwick, Sr., 809 Spring Garden Street, Easton, Pa. 1959. Paper, 7 p. and index.

The founder of this family arrived in Philadelphia in 1741, married there, settled in Waterford Twp., N.J., and removed about 1752 to Montgomery, Orange Co., N.Y. The account of the children and grandchildren is full and based on considerable research, and provides a sound basis for a more extended genealogy.

ANCIENT WOODBURY TERCENTENARY: HISTORICAL SOUVENIR AND OFFICIAL PROGRAM. 1959. \$1.00.

Much information about Woodbury, Conn., and its

daughter towns of Southbury, Roxbury, Bethlehem, most of Washington, the Quassapaug district in Middlebury, and the portion of Oxford west of Eight Mile Brook, is to be found in this attractive souvenir.

MARY GAWKROGER WIFE OF JOHN PRESCOTT OF LANCASTER, MASSACHUSETTS. By Clarence A. Torrey. 1959. Paper, 7 p.

This pamphlet was issued by Dr. Frederick L. Weis to correct the identification of the wife of the colonist, John Prescott, as stated in his booklet on the Prescott family. The Yorkshire Gawkroger family was also known at times as Gawkroger alias Platts and as Platts, Mary being a first cousin of Samuel Platts of Rowley, Mass., and of the latter's sister Sarah, wife of Joseph Childs, hence these records will be of interest to several New England families. Mr. Torrey made an extensive study of the Gawkroger family in England.

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE WATT, ADAMS (YORK) COUNTY, PENNA. By Fred R. Herr, 911 Old Manoa Road, Havertown, Pa. 1959. 18 p. and chart. \$1.00.

A listing of descendants of George Watt (1747-1801), supposedly of Scotch-Irish origin, who came to America about 1770 and settled on the Manor of Maske in what is now Cumberland Twp., Adams County (then York County).

NEWTON COUNTY SAGA. (Vol. II, No. 1, is the Winter Edition, 1960.) Apply to the Newton County Historical Society, Neosho, Missouri.

The present issue contains cemetery inscriptions and data on a Price family.

INDEX OF PERSONS, VOLUMES 1-34 OF THE MAYFLOWER DESCENDANT, A-G. The Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, Boston, 1959. Cloth, 275 p.

This is a welcome index which has long been needed. The reviewer recalls, and so will many readers, how many times over the years they have plowed through the separate indexes of each of the 34 volumes, looking for one or more names. Even in this consolidated index, it is appalling to see how many references there are to such names as William Brewster, Edward Doty, and the rest of the Mayflower passengers. This is apparently the first of three index volumes, and the edition is limited to 400 copies.

The index is dedicated to George Ernest Bowman (1860-1941), who made an enviable reputation for accuracy as editor of all 34 volumes. It is a pity that the magazines themselves were printed on a type of paper which is already crumbling.

LINEAGES OF THE SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA. Compiled by Lewis Edwin Neff. 1959. Cloth, 174 plus x pages. Apply: Lucinda B. Neff, 1316 S. Trenton, Tulsa 20, Oklahoma.

This book gives the lines of descent of 267 persons from Mayflower ancestors, the year date of marriage being often stated in the listing. The long index is a useful and remarkable feature, as it gives after each name the year dates and places of birth and death. This is far superior to the system used in the Mayflower Index published a few years ago, where we get almost meaningless lists of names, with nothing to identify the individuals and where the individuals themselves have to be chased hither and yon through two volumes by the means of long reference numbers.

It is understood that Mr. Neff is seeking to arouse interest in publishing a book of five generations of Mayflower descendants which could provide a basis of reference for future volumes listing the descents of members. That would be far preferable to the system employed in the old Mayflower Index.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH: METHODS AND SOURCES. By The American Society of Genealogists. Editor, Milton Rubincam. Associate Editor: Jean Stephenson. Washington, D.C., 1960. Cloth, 456 p.

This long-awaited volume has at last appeared, and despite the plethora of books on genealogy which have appeared since this one was first projected, we feel that it fills a real need. Many of the other books on the subject are very useful; but some cover special fields, territorially or otherwise, some are concerned largely with methods, and still others list the official repositories of records in the various states. The present volume attempts to cover the whole field, both generally and specifically, and to accomplish this has enlisted the aid of those who are reputed to be experts in handling research in the various Atlantic states, in Canada, in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the western European countries, as well as of those known for their knowledge of special topics. The book is therefore a group effort, with some 28 contributors, a few of whom have written more than one chapter or sub-chapter.

The frontispiece is a picture of the well-loved Dr. Arthur Adams, for many years president of the Society, who wrote the Introduction. The greatest praise must be accorded to the editor, Mr. Rubincam, who labored hard and long. Some contributors were dilatory, others wanted to write at greater length than the available space permitted. Despite frequent discouragement, he



"stuck with the job," even to the writing of some sections when no one else could be persuaded to do so, and the book will long stand as an abiding monument to his pertinacity, his tact, and his exhausting labors.

Since your reviewer was one of those drafted by Mr. Rubincam to write chapters for the book, no attempt will be made to praise its merits or to point out any possible shortcomings. To acquaint our readers with what the book covers, we shall merely list the contributors and their topics.

Part 1, General Considerations, includes Adventures in Genealogy (Milton Rubincam), Tradition and Family History, Interpreting Genealogical Records, Genealogy and Chronology, and Preparing Genealogical Manuscripts for Publication (Donald L. Jacobus, reprinted from The American Genealogist), and The Rules of Evidence (Noel C. Stevenson). Part 2, Materials for Research: under Original Sources, Family Records and Institutional Records (Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr), and Public Records (mainly Edward H. West and Meredith B. Colket, Jr.); and Secondary Materials (Milton Rubincam).

Part 3, Regional Genealogy: Maine and New Hampshire (Walter G. Davis); Vermont (Jean Stephenson, based in part on an article by Gilbert H. Doane); Massachusetts (Winifred Lovering Holman); Connecticut (Donald Lines Jacobus); Rhode Island (Edward H. West); New York City (Milton Rubincam, with acknowledgment for aid to Rosalie Fellows Bailey and Herbert F. Seversmith); Upstate New York (Mary J. Sibley); Long Island (Herbert F. Seversmith); New Jersey and Pennsylvania (Milton Rubincam); Delaware (Leon deValinger, Jr.); Maryland (John Frederick Dorman); Virginia (Martha W. Hiden); North and South Carolina (Jean Stephenson); Georgia (Mary G. Bryan); The Westward Expansion (David C. Duniway); with four sections on Canada (Milton Rubincam, Gérard Malchelosse, James J. Talman, and Edward H. West).

Part 4, Pre-American Ancestry: Feudal Genealogy (G. Andrews Moriarty); Royal and Noble Genealogy (John Insley Coddington); England and Wales (Anthony R. Wagner); Scotland (Sir Francis J. Grant); Ireland (Margaret D. Falley); Germany, France and Switzerland (Milton Rubincam); The Netherlands (William J. Hoffman); and Scandinavia (Amandus Johnson and Milton Rubincam). Part 5: Special Fields of Investigation: Heraldry (Harold Bowditch); Genealogy and the Law (Noel C. Stevenson); British Surnames (C. L'Estrange Ewen); European Surnames (Milton Rubincam).

While this book does not supersede many of the genealogical aids and treatises in print--those which deal exhaustively with specific fields, those which list the official depositaries of records in all the states and

counties, and those which show, with examples, how specific problems were worked out—there has been no volume in print which covers so wide a field or which gives so much information in so little space. Its value is enhanced by the fact that it is group product, the different regions and the various phases of the subject being treated by those with special knowledge in their own fields.

If there should be a second edition—and in the course of time I think such a valuable work will have subsequent printings, I suggest that a regional chapter on Louisiana and the earlier Mississippi River settlements be added.

#### WHO WANTS WHAT AND WHERE

DAY. Christopher (wife Martha), Plumstead Township, Bucks County, Pa., died 1746. Information wanted on his origin.

—J. Edward Day, 127 Fremont Place, Los Angeles 5, Cal.

CALKIN. Wanted information as to the father of Oliver Calkin, b. 5 Jan. 1774, d. 1852-3, m. (1) Hannah Thomas, b. 1776, dau. of Moses Thomas; m. (2) in 1837, at or near Port Richmond, not far from Philadelphia, Pa., Eleanor Miller; both buried in Franklin Cemetery.

TYLER. The Tyler families of America had a book printed about 1930. Where can it be seen and where do they keep their records? Have a pamphlet with list of officers of this family group printed in 1929 and program of meeting at Branford, Conn. Would like to contact Recording Secretary.

—R. G. Calkin, 16 Fairchild Place, Monticello, N.Y.

#### FREEMAN CORRECTION

In prefacing an Ellis article *supra*, 36:57, Mr. John G. Hunt cited the marriage of an Elizabeth Gourney to an Edmund Freeman and assumed that it pertained to the colonist, Edmund Freeman of Sandwich, Mass. It did not. An excellent account of Edmund Freeman, his wives and children, will be found in Mary Walton Ferris, Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines, 2:349-356.

—John Insley Coddington

## ANCESTOR TABLES

## CI. ANCESTOR TABLE, EVA JANE (COVELL) PRIOR

Address: Corey Lane, Mendham, N.J.

## —I

1. Eva Jane Covell (Mrs. Edwin J. Prior), 1911- , Conn.; N.J.

## —II

2. Willis Covell, 1872-1950, Putnam & Pomfret, Conn.
3. Myrtie Evelyn Bennett, 1874-1927.

## —III

4. Albajence Elliott Covell, 1841-1913, Putnam, Conn.
5. Mahala Jane Chase, 1840-1891.
6. William Rufus Bennett, 1823-1910, Jewett City, Conn.
7. Lydia Jane Joslyn, 1824-1907.

## —IV

8. Samson Furgess Covell, 1809-1882, Putnam, Conn.
9. Lois Elliott, 1824-1843.
10. Cromwell Chase, 1802-1885, Putnam, Conn.
11. Mahala Jane Wood, 1800-1880.
12. Rufus Bennett, 1787-1850, Griswold, Conn.
13. Nancy Stevens, 1791-
14. Arnold Joslyn, 1793-1877, Putnam, Conn.
15. Persis Allen, 1794-1880, Killingly & Putnam, Conn.

## —V

16. Arba Covell, 1779-1857, Killingly, Conn.
17. Mary Ann Burgess, 1784-1833.
18. Albajence Waldo Elliott, 1791-1834, Thompson, Conn.
19. Betsey Clough, 1793-1869.
20. Reuben Chase, 1769-1813, Killingly, Conn.
21. Lydia Seamans, 1761-
22. Simeon Wood, 1750-1833, Gloucester, R.I.
23. Robie Luther, 1757-1843.
24. Ebenezer Bennett, 1745- , Plainfield, Conn.
25. Grace Ensworth, 1748-
26. Levi Stevens, 1766-1831, Lisbon & Canterbury, Conn.
27. Nancy Haskell, c.1766-bef.1812.
- 28.\*Ezek Joslyn, 1766-1823, Killingly, Conn.
- 29.\*Lurania Sprague, 1766-1848.
30. Caleb Allen, 1748-1797, Killingly, Conn.
31. Lydia Wheaton, 1750-1842.

## —VI

32. Samson Covell, 1754-1840, Killingly, Conn.
33. Mary Smith, 1753-1829.
34. Thomas Burgess, 1744-1826, Killingly, Conn.
35. Mary Burgess, 1739-1811.
36. John Elliott, 1757-1832, Thompson, Conn.
37. Mary Nichols, 1753-1837.
38. Jonathan Clough, 1760- , Thompson, Conn.
39. Thankful Child, -
40. Oliver Chase, 1735- , Swansea, Mass.
41. Hannah Wood, 1732-
42. Benjamin Seamans, 1740-1839, Killingly, Conn.
43. Elizabeth Hammond, 1740-1814.
44. Thomas Wood, 1697-1775, Swansea, Mass.
45. Martha Child, 1706-1753.

- 46. Calvin Luther, 1731- , Warren, R.I.
- 47. Sarah Salisbury, 1733- .
- 48. Ebenezer Bennett, 1718- , Preston, Conn.
- 49. Esther Tracy, 1721- .
- 50. William Ensworth, 1720- , Canterbury, Conn.
- 51. Grace Gale, -1752.
- 52. Capt. Moses Stevens, 1726-1814, Norwich (Lisbon), Conn.
- 53. Esther Lovett, 1728-1801.
- 54. Roger Haskell, 1736- , Norwich, Conn.
- 55.\*Anna ———.
- 56.to 59.\*
- 60. Thaddeus Allen, 1720-1803, Killingly, Conn.
- 61. Abigail Luther, 1720- .
- 62. Andrew Wheaton, 1721- , Killingly, Conn.
- 63. Lydia Carcenter, 1724- .

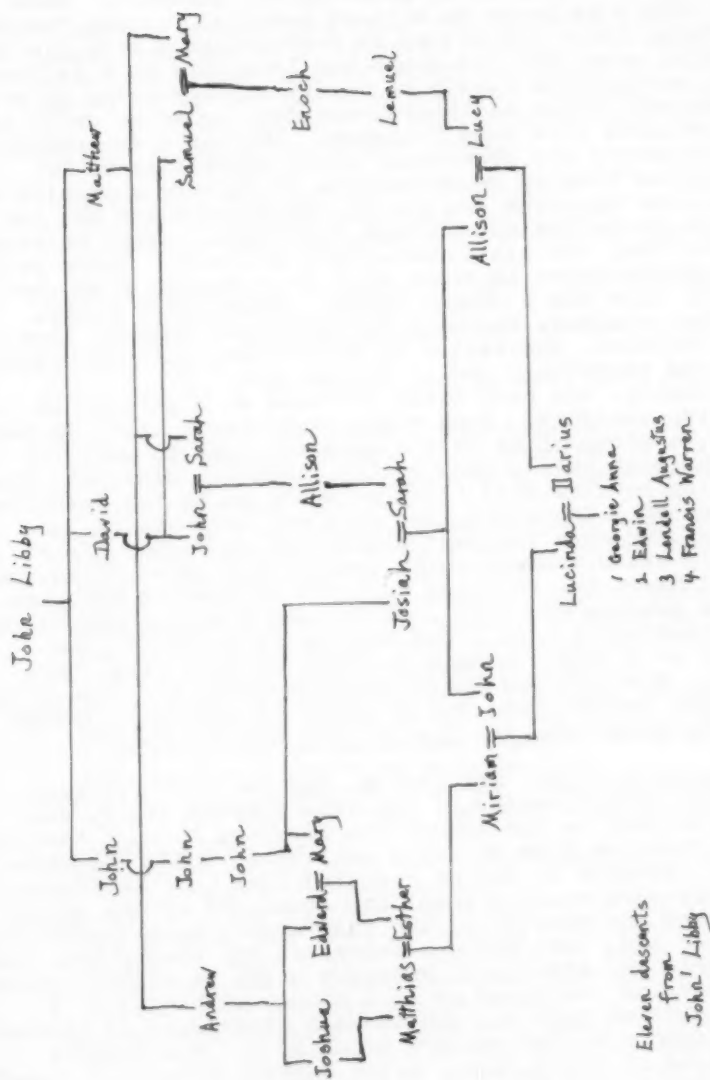
### MULTIPLE DESCENTS FROM JOHN<sup>1</sup> LIBBY

By Walter Goodwin Davis, B.A., LL.B., Portland, Maine

The two articles by Mr. Jacobus and Dr. Roderick, dealing with the subject of endogamous marriages, reminded me of a tabular pedigree in the Libby Genealogy, which Mr. Charles Thornton Libby published in 1882, illustrating the eleven descents of four Libbys then living from John Libby, their emigrant ancestor. Mr. Jacobus has kindly consented to reprint it, and it will be seen on the next page.

John Libby was a Cornishman who came in 1636/7 to Richmond's Island, Maine, where Robert Trelawney, a merchant of Plymouth, England, had established a fishing post. After his service there was over, Libby settled a few miles down the coast at Black Point which soon became a part of the town of Scarborough. He must have come of sturdy stock, an advantage which he passed on to his very prolific descendants among whom, in the early generations at least, there was a high survival rate. The Libbys remained firmly fixed in their home town as farmers and fishermen, very few of them moving as far away as the settlements in Scarborough's close neighborhood. In 1790 there were sixty heads of families named Libby in Scarborough and many more of other names who were Libby descendants, so that John Libby's progeny must have constituted a large fraction of the town's inhabitants. Even today the number of Libbys on the voting list is remarkable.

Mr. Charles Thornton Libby told me that the four persons who are at the end of the chart were perfectly normal individuals. The family has not been one of distinction, but of late years the name has been increasingly borne by successful industrialists, educat-



ors and scientists.

Although it is beside the point, another thing which Mr. Libby told me is of genealogical interest. When in the 1870's he began to collect material for the family history, there was living in Scarborough a very old unmarried woman who had spent her long life as a tailor-ess, moving from family to family while working at her trade and living in their homes days or weeks until the accumulated jobs were finished. She had a remarkably clear memory and spent many hours explaining to Mr. Libby the tangled relationships which were a problem to him, and repeating the family anecdotes which she had heard around the Scarborough firesides. Later research proved that she was surprisingly accurate. There were few distractions in those days in a country town, and family lore was a common topic. Elder Peter Libby, another ancient, was able to recite his descent from the emigrant, generation by generation, without hesitation or prompting, and it proved true.

Finally, the name Libby provides me also with an amusing anecdote. Many years ago, when I lived in New York, a group of my Yale classmates used to meet for lunch about once a week in the financial district. When feeling particularly flush we would go to the down-town branch of Delmonico's, but this was very seldom, and one of our more frequent places was on Fulton Street, a simple establishment which specialized in sea-food. One day I heard the waitress call the man behind the cashier's counter Mr. Libby. Libby and fish—my conclusion was inevitable. As I put down my fifty cents (the price of a good luncheon in those days) I said, "Mr. Libby, when did you leave Scarborough?" His eyes opened, his jaw dropped, and he said, "I left Scarborough thirty years ago, but how in Hell did you know?"

Editor's Note: The late M. Ray Sanborn, for many years a valued member of the Yale Library staff, once told me that he had traced his ancestry through twenty-four descents from an early settler in a New Hampshire town. Roughly it can be computed that this patriarch and his wife would account for about 18% of the ancestry, and the parents of the patriarch's sons-in-law for another 18%. Mr. Sanborn expressed the theory that the possible bad effects of endogamy might be offset either by "outside" marriage or by a change in habitat! I have noticed that men who assumed leadership in pioneer settlements on the western frontier and who founded families of distinction, often derived from "low-class" families in the East; but the explanation of that may lie in the fields of psychology or sociology rather than in the field of genetics.



## JOHNSON—KIP—BURNET—VAN WAGENEN, NEWARK, N.J.

By Lewis D. Cook, F.A.S.G., a Contributing Editor

Records transcribed from "The Universal Family Bible, London, printed by J. Cooke in Pater-Noster Row, 1777," inscribed "Uzal Johnson" which was among the heirlooms exhibited at the restored Boudinot Mansion, Elizabeth, N.J., in April 1943. For Uzal Johnson, see Wickes, History of Medicine in New Jersey.

Uzal Johnson was born April 17th 1751.

Jane, his wife, was born July 21st 1758.

Uzal Johnson and Jane Wilmot were married February 3rd 1783.

Their first child, a daughter named Mary Gallaudet, was born Tuesday, October 28th 1783.

Second child, a daughter stillborn on Friday December 10th 1784.

Third child, a son named John Wilmot, born Monday May 1st 1786.

Fourth child, a son named Isaac Allaire, born Novem. 24, 1788 Monday, nine o'clock evening.

Fifth child, a daughter named Abby Harrison, born March 29th 1791 being Tuesday.

Sixth child, a son named James William, born October 2nd 1795 Friday, 12 o'clock noon. James William died July 17th 1796 aged 9 mos. 15 d.

Seventh child, a daughter named Catharine Sarah, born Wednesday June 28th 1797 about 8 o'clock in the morning. Catharine Sarah died October 14th 1797 at 9 o'clock evening, aged 3 months 15 days.

Eighth child, a son named James William, was born Thursday morning 5 o'clock Decemr. 27th 1798. James William died June 10th 1800 at eight o'clock in ye evening, aged one year five mos. 14 days.

Henry P. Kip and Mary G. Johnson were married Octr. 15th 1801. [By the Rev. Uzal Ogden of Newark, N.J., see Geneal. Mag. of N.J., 9:111.]

Their first child, Jane Mary Kip, born July 18th 1803 at 10 o'clock in the evening.

Catharine Eliza Kip born June 26th 1805 six o'clock in the morning and died 15 January 1808 eleven o'clock at night, aged 2 yrs. 6 mos. and 19 days.

Clarina Harriet Kip born December 23rd 1807, being Wednesday about 3 o'clock afternoon.

John W. Johnson died at Falmouth, Jamaica, 4th November 1810, aged 24 years six months and four days.

James W. Burnet and Abi H. Johnson were married September 14th 1811.

Henry P. Kip died 26 August 1812 at five o'clock.

Mary Wilmot died 5th August 1814, aged 87 years 4 months and 5 days.

The first child of James D. Burnet and Abi H. Burnet born 30 March 1814, stillborn.

Their second child, a daughter born 3rd May 1815, named Harriet Johnson.

Uzal Johnson died 22nd May 1827, aged 76 years 1 mo. and 5 days.

Jane Johnson, widow of Uzal Johnson, died 13th May 1830, aged 71 years 9 months and 22 days.

John Van Wagenen and Clarinda H. Kip were married 10th July 1833 in New York by the Rev. Lewis P. Bayard.

Their child, a daughter named Mary, was born 14th August 1834, and died 8th November 1841.

#### GEORGE STEELE OF HARTFORD AND HIS SON JAMES

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., F.A.S.G.

It has long been known that John Steele, described as son of Richard of Fairstead, Essex, married in that parish, 10 Oct. 1622, Rachel Talcott, who was sister of the "Worshipful Mr." John Talcott; and that he settled with the Talcotts in Hartford, Conn. A fine account of the immediate family of John Steele is given in Frank Farnsworth Starr's Goodwin-Morgan Ancestral Lines (1915) pp. 239-262.

The will of George Steele of Hartford calls John Steele his brother, hence George was also a son of Richard Steele. An article in the Boston Evening Transcript, genealogical column, 14 June 1926, signed with the initials F.M.S., gives important items from the Fairstead parish registers. I take it that F.M.S. was probably a Mr. Steele, and that he followed up the long known clues and obtained these items from England. They bear every evidence of authenticity.

According to this article, Richard Steele, son of Richard, was baptized at Fairstead, Essex, 21 Apr. 1549 and was buried there 12 Jan. 1631 aged 82; his wife was Elizabeth —, buried 4 Apr. 1626. The son John Steele was baptized there 12 Dec. 1591; it was he who married at Fairstead, 10 Oct. 1622, Rachel Talcott.

The baptism of George Steele, older brother of John, has not been found, and unlike John, he seems to have had very little public service. He married at Fairstead, 8 Oct. 1608, Margery Sorrell. He may have had several children baptized at Fairstead or elsewhere, but if so, most of them died young, for there were not more than three children who lived to marry, and only two survived George. His son James is stated to have

been baptized at Fairstead, 30 Nov. 1622.

The will of George Steele of Hartford, dated 24 May 1663 [inventory taken 21 Dec. 1664], calls him very aged and names brother John Steele; daughter Elizabeth Wates [Watts]; grandchild Martha Hanison ("my best chamber pott"); Moses and Micah Mudge (10 s. apiece), no relationship specified; grandchildren, James and Mary Steele (a chest to each); all other estate to son, James Steele, he to be executor; Thomas Bull and James Ensign, overseers; the last two witnessed the will. [Manwaring's Digest, 1:239.]

The Mudge boys were sons of Jarvis Mudge of Wethersfield who moved to New London and died there 1653; New London Deeds [5:6, 210] describe Micah as of Lebanon, Conn., in 1697 [he died at Hebron], and Moses as of Oyster Bay, N.Y., in 1683. The widow of Jarvis was named Rebecca [ibid., 2:17]. She was the widow of Abraham Elsen of Wethersfield who died 1648 and by whom she had two surviving daughters, Hannah and Sarah. Either she or her Mudge husband was quite likely related to George Steele, but she is not indicated as his daughter.

Mary Kingsbury Talcott gave an account, not entirely satisfactory, of George Steele's family in the Memorial History of Hartford County, 1:262. She states that he was of Cambridge, Mass., 1632-3; made freeman of Massachusetts Bay, 14 May 1634, became an original proprietor of Hartford, and served in the Pequot War. He had a lot in Soldiers' Field, Hartford, and the war service is generally accepted. He must have been born not long after 1585 to marry in 1608 and to call himself very aged in 1663. That would make him well over 50 at the time of the Pequot War, 1637, so he must have been hardy and well-preserved.

Miss Talcott gives him four children: Elizabeth, who m. 1 May 1645 Thomas Watts and d. 25 Feb. 1684/5; James, b. about 1623 since he testified June 1681 aged about 58 [that agrees with baptismal date above], m. (1) Ann Bishop [error for Bethia]; Richard, d. s.p. 1639 [he is proved by Hartford deeds in Conn. Hist. Soc. Coll., 14:356]; and Martha, m. John Hannison or Henderson.

The last is wrong, because Martha was described as a granddaughter. John "Hannysen" of Hartford made his will 17 May 1687, mentioning his wife Martha and children, unnamed; Martha "Handerson" in her will dated 22 Sept. 1699 (inventory taken 30 Jan. 1711/12), named son James Handerson and daughters, Elizabeth Hadlock, Miriam Orvice, Mary Wright, and Sarah Handerson [Manwaring's Digest, 1:466; 2:217].

Elizabeth Watts, widow of Capt. Thomas Watts, died 25 Feb. 1684/5. Her will, made eleven days before,

names various relatives of herself and of her deceased husband [Manwaring's Digest, 1:377]. Omitting those who can be identified as related on the Watts side, she named her brother James Steele; her brother Steele's four daughters, viz. Elizabeth Steele, Mary Hall, Sarah Steele, and Rachell Steele; little cousin [grandnephew] James Hall; little cousin Thomas Steele [apparently the grandson of her first cousin, John Steele, Jr.]; and cousin [niece] Martha Henderson.

James<sup>2</sup> Steele was Commissary in King Philip's War, Aug. 1675 [Col. Rec. Conn., 2:358, 483]. He is stated in Miss Talcott's account to have died 1712, but he would then have been 90, and that is the date of death of his son James, who was called Sr. in the probate record, having himself an adult son James when he died. James was baptized 30 Nov. 1622 (see above), and was living as late as 1698. No probate has been found, and perhaps a search of land records would show that he had conveyed his realty to his heirs in his lifetime.

There has been some controversy as to his first wife. It is accepted that he married second, Bethia (Hopkins) Stocking, widow of Deacon Samuel Stocking of Middletown. His first wife was a daughter of John and Ann Bishop of Guilford, Conn. She has sometimes been called Bethia, but some have considered that this was due to confusion with the name of his second wife, and Miss Talcott called her Ann Bishop.

John Bishop's will is lost, but that of his widow Ann is found in Hartford, as she had some property there when she died and perhaps had been living with her daughter Steele. Her will, dated 12 June 1673 [Manwaring's Digest, 1:183-4] calls her of Guilford and with other legacies names "my three children, viz. John and Steuen [Stephen] Bishop and James Steele," and makes James Steele, "my son-in-law," her executor.

She failed to state the daughter's first name. However, James and Bethia Steele witnessed a deed together on 18 Sept. 1660 [Conn. Hist. Soc. Coll., 14:487]. Also James and Bethiah Steele are listed among the original members of the Second Church in Hartford in 1669. These dates are prior to Ann Bishop's will. Furthermore, on 21 Feb. 1685, Mrs. Bethiah Steele, "dismissed from the church of Middletown," was admitted to the Hartford Second Church. Since Samuel Stocking died Dec. 1683 at Middletown, we may conclude that his widow had married James Steele by 1685, and that she took her dismissal to the Hartford church soon after her second marriage. Thus it appears that both of Steele's wives were named Bethia.

A letter from Rollin E. Cooke of Pittsfield, Mass., in 1897 to Miss Talcott (which I have seen among her

papers) quotes Guilford town records that James Steele and Bethia Bishop married Oct. 18, 1651. This entry was not found in any Guilford records when I copied the early vital statistics over 25 years ago, nor is it found in the Guilford records compiled by Dr. Alvan Talcott 80 to 100 years ago. One might surmise that the entry was invented by some unscrupulous genealogist and foisted on Mr. Cooke, but if so, he had good knowledge to give the Bishop girl's name as Bethia, and the entry sounds genuine. The same date of marriage to Bethia Bishop is given by F.M.S. in the Transcript article referred to previously. Whether the date is genuine or not, there is no doubt of the fact, nor of the wife's name.

In May 1696 Mr. James Steele appealed to the General Court against Samuel Stocking that Stocking neglects or refuses "to pay the <sup>s<sup>d</sup></sup> Steel in the right of his wife Bethia Steel deceased her annuity due by the will of her former husband Sam<sup>ll</sup> Stocking" [Col. Rec. Conn., 4: 164-5]; verdict for the defendant. Stocking's will shows that she was to receive £4 yearly, but why Steele expected to collect the annuity after she died is a mystery unless he was suing for unpaid instalments that had accrued before her death. This fixes the date of death of the second wife as before 1696.

Capt Thomas Watts, husband of James Steele's sister, in his will dated 6 Aug. 1683, gave to "my Brother James Steele's two sons, James & John Steele, £50" [Manwaring's Digest, 1:378]; they had trouble collecting and finally sued the executors, the case reaching the General Assembly on appeal in Jan. 1686/7, when they are called James Steel Jun<sup>r</sup> and John Steele [Col. Rec. Conn., 3:226].

Since there is no probate of James<sup>2</sup>, these records are important in proving that his sons were James and John. John Steele of Farmington, brother of George, had a son Samuel who also had a son James, but the last named was of Farmington and Wethersfield and it is not hard to keep records concerning him distinct from those relating to James Sr. and Jr. of Hartford. James<sup>2</sup> had daughters named in the will of Elizabeth Watts: Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary and Rachel. Elizabeth daughter of James Steel Sr. was received into the Second Church, Hartford, 17 March 1695. Two younger daughters of James Steele had been baptized there: Hannah, bapt. 6 Mar. 1669/70; and Abigail, bapt. 25 Jan. 1673/4.

John<sup>3</sup> Steele of Hartford married Meletiah Bradford, granddaughter of Gov. William Bradford, and had three children: Bethia (m. Samuel Shepard), John (d.s.p. by 1715), and Ebenezer (c.1696-1747). He died 6 March 1697/8, and the inventory of his estate was presented

by his "Father," James Steele [Manwaring's Digest, 1:587]. This is the last record I have seen of James<sup>2</sup> Steele as living. Meletiah married second, Samuel Stevens of Killingworth, Conn.

James<sup>3</sup> Steele was appointed Lieutenant of the Troop (of Horse) in Hartford County, Oct. 1705 [Col. Rec. Conn., 4:526]. He married Sarah Barnard, daughter of Bartholomew and Sarah (Birchard) Barnard [see Barnard's will, Manwaring's Digest, 1:536, and The American Genealogist, 16:221-2]. Sarai wife of James Steel Jr. was received into the Second Church, Hartford, 17 Mar. 1695, the same date with her sister-in-law, Elizabeth Steel.

The baptism of Sarah, probably the eldest child, is not seen. James Steele "Jr." had two children baptized at the Second Church: Mary, bapt. 20 Mar. 1686/7; and James, bapt. 24 Feb. 1688/9. Then James had two baptized at the First Church: a nameless daughter (probably Elizabeth), bapt. Dec. 1691; and Jonathan, bapt. 13 Sept. 1693. Then two more at the Second Church: Stephen, bapt. 7 Apr. 1695; and a second Stephen, bapt. 10 Apr. 1698.

Some of the probate entries refer to James<sup>3</sup> Steele as "Lieut." and "Sr." He died before 25 Nov. 1712, the date of the inventory. His will names eldest son James, sons Jonathan and Stephen, daughters Sarah, Mary and Elizabeth, and wife Sarah. The son James<sup>4</sup> died s.p. by 1719. On 3 Feb. 1718/19, application was made by John Watson in right of wife Sarah, and Cyprian Watson in right of wife Elizabeth, co-heirs with others unto the estate of James Steele late of Hartford who died intestate and without issue and had lands by will of his father, James Steele, and left two brothers, Jonathan and Stephen Steele, and three sisters, Sarah Watson, Elizabeth Watson, and Mary Ashley, with mention of the mother Sarah Steele's use during widowhood. Joseph Ashley and wife Mary appeared with others in Court. [Manwaring's Digest, 2:305-6.]

#### BEADON-BEDON FAMILY

Contributed by Winifred Lovering Holman, S.B., F.A.S.G.

Those interested in the Beadon-Bedon family [supra, 35:171-2; 36:51-2] will do well to consult the Index of Wills, 1671-1868, of Charleston County, S.C. (pub. 1950 by the Charleston Free Library), pp. 16-17; the first item below is under the spelling Beadon, the rest under the spelling Bedon:



George, 1724-1725, 2:81.  
George, 1767-1771, 12:443.  
Henry, 1760-1767, 9:256.  
Martha, 1760-1767, 10:893.  
Richard, 1736-1740, 4:209.  
Richard, 1767-1771, 11:214.  
Ruth, 1774-1779, 16:42.

I am grateful to Clarence Almon Torrey, Ph.B., F.A.S.G., for showing me this index. At the present time my client, Mrs. Homer Pierce Clark, of St. Paul, Minn., does not wish to proceed further with this search.

### STENT FAMILY

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A.

The father of this family perhaps died on the passage over or soon after arrival in New England, leaving a widow who married Thomas Beaumont of New Haven. The County Court Records prove that Eleazer Stent and his sister Elizabeth wife of Thomas Harrison of Branford were stepchildren of Thomas Beaumont.

Capt. Eleazer Stent, born about 1643, died at Branford, Conn., 8 Feb. 1705/6, aged 62 by his gravestone. He was a prominent man in his community, holding many local offices, and was Town Clerk from 1690 for several years. He was confirmed Lieutenant of the Branford Trainband, Oct. 1683, and Captain, May 1695 [Col. Rec. Conn., 3:127; 4:149]. He also served many years as Deputy to the Conn. General Assembly and as Commissioner [Justice] for Branford. His will, dated 9 Apr. 1705, codicil 4 Feb. 1705/6, proved 27 Feb. 1705/6, named his wife Elizabeth; three daughters, Dorothy Barnes, Elizabeth Tyler, and Hannah Tyler; sons, Samuel, Eleazer, and Joseph Stent; and gave legacies to his grandchildren Mehitabel Barnes and Elnathan Tyler because they bore the names of his deceased children. The son Joseph died by 1711, and a mutual agreement of his heirs made 28 Nov. 1711 was signed by Samuel Stent, Peter Tiler in right of his wife Elizabeth, Eleazer Stent, John Barnes in right of his wife Dorothy, and John Tiler in right of his wife Hannah. [New Haven Probate Records, 3:82, 338.]

Elizabeth the wife of Eleazer Stent died 12 Aug. 1712. She was daughter of John Butler, Sr., of Branford. This is proved by records of the estate of John Butler, in which Eleazer Stent is referred to as son-in-law. Also, Eleazer Stent conveyed land to "my

Brother in law John Butler," 26 Feb. 1682/3 [Branford Deeds, 2:13].

Children:

- i. Thomas, b. 10 Sept. 1671; d. 20 Sept. 1671.
- ii. Dorothy, b. 13 Sept. 1672; in 1699 had a child by Joseph Linslev of Newark; m. (1) 28 Aug. 1700, John Barnes, who d. 1712, son of John and Hannah (Linsley) Barnes; m. (2) Thomas Carnes of New Haven.
- iii. Marv, b. 28 Nov. 1674; d. 5 Oct. 1679.
- iv. Elizabeth, b. 25 Apr. 1676; m. Peter Tyler, b. 28 Jan. 1672/3, son of Peter and Deborah (Swavne) Tyler.
- v. Samuel, b. 5 Mar. 1677/8; d. in 1736; m. 27 Nov. 1706, Martha Moss; no issue. His will named brother Capt. Eleazer Stent and his children Eleazer and Elizabeth; sisters Dorothy Karns, Elizabeth Tyler, and Hannah Tyler; nephew Elnathan Tyler; and cousin Desire Parmelee (Guilford Probate Records, 3:237). Desire was probably his niece, born Desire Barnes.
- vi. Eleazer, b. 26 Apr. 1680; d. 12 Jan. 1746 ae. 65 by gravestone; m. 6 Jan. 1713/14, Martha Ives, b. at New Haven 5 Mar. 1678/9, d. 17 Jan. 1727/6, dau. of Joseph and Marv (Yale) Ives. Children: Eleazer, b. 23 Oct. 1715; Elizabeth, b. 31 May 1717.
- vii. Mehitabel, b. 16 Jan. 1681/2; d. 14 Sept. 1699.
- viii. Hannah, b. 7 Jan. 1683/4; m. John Tyler, b. 22 Nov. 1674, son of Peter and Deborah (Swayne) Tyler. He moved to North Castle, Westchester Co., N.Y., by 1730 (Branford Deeds, 5:201, 208).
- ix. Elnathan, b. 16 July 1686; d. 6 Nov. 1701.
- x. Joseph, b. 27 Sept. 1691; d. by 1711, see probate cited above.

#### HEREDITARY SCHOLARSHIPS

The editor's comments (page 99) were intended to raise questions, not to answer them, and it was thought that some lawyer, perhaps Mr. Stevenson himself, might respond and settle the points raised in short order. Mr. Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., kindly informs us that the Court decision in the Girard College case was not an invalidation of the will (as might perhaps be inferred from our brief reference to the case), but that the racial restriction could not legally be administered by a public agency.

We take this to mean that scholarships which contain discriminatory clauses are presumably valid when administered by private schools and colleges, but that restrictions of a racial or religious nature are invalid when administered by a state or other governmental agency.

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